Bags and Sacks.
ORDERS FILLED FO[R]
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description.
Printed with New and Appropriate Br[ands]
AT FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY
22 Market Street.
SIMEON FARWELL

Eagle Works.
EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
— FOR —
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Lead and Oil Works.
CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD
AND LITHARGE,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 6146.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dry Goods.
SPRING, 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Medicinal.
KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects with certainty the true condition and locality of disease by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Weakness, Skin Diseases, Ruptures, Diarrhea, in all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
FEMALE DISEASES, &c.
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., can be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious ... The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. ...

Legal Notices.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, September Term, A. D. 1862.—In Chancery. [illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
HENRY W. CLARKE, Sol'r for Compl't.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution [illegible]
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff.
Dated the 3d day of June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible]
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. P. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 2nd day of June, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 11th day of March, 1862.
The above sale is postponed to the 29th day of ... 1862, at the same hour and place.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 8th day of May, 1862.
The above sale is postponed to the thirtieth day of June, 1862, at the same hour and place.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 29th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 29th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 29th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 23d day of April, 1862.
The above sale is postponed to the 19th day of ... 1862, at the same hour and place.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 19th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 26th day of May, 1862.

Daily Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. | CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862. | NUMBER 287

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

MEMPHIS UNDER THE LAW.

Our Memphis dispatches this morning are of unusual interest, as showing the state of affairs in that city. What is wanted is the firm establishment of Federal rule there in strength sufficient to reassure the rebels that there will be no after-clap and return of the rebels to the city. And this assurance will be shortly given.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

An advance into East Tennessee has at last commenced, according to a dispatch from Indianapolis. The army under Gen. Morgan, so long apparently inactive at Cumberland Ford, is in motion, and has gone forward to complete the work so completely and successfully prosecuted in Middle and Western Tennessee. We shall have stirring news from that quarter in a few days.

NOW IS THEIR TIME.

Now will be an excellent time for our Chicago sympathizers with the rebellion to serve humanity in aiding the South. These men and women of Kentucky and other States, who have not in the war thus far given one moment's thought or care to the cause of the government, but who, living the while in a free State, have insulted and outraged the city they have made their home, by outspoken words of treason, now is the time for these home traitors to help on the Southern side, and for this cause we bespeak the efforts of the secret secession sewing circles and associations that went into operation with such vigor immediately after the establishment of the present army of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas. It would be more to the taste of these spiteful women to aid directly those prosecuting this war against the Government, but why will they not view in the same light the duty to aid the Southern sufferers by the war. Gen. Halleck's appeal for the starving people of Corinth and vicinity, should be, and will be heard and responded to by loyal people everywhere, but the Northern secesh should recognize the peculiar claim upon themselves.

A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

We transfer to our columns this morning a Protest signed by a few among the many leading Democrats of this city who are opposed to the New Constitution. It is a calm, temperate and well written document, and though in it the question at issue is discussed solely from a Democratic standpoint, the conclusion arrived at is that which every patriotic man, who has studied the text of the Egyptian swindle, has already reached, and that is, IT SHOULD BE VOTED DOWN. The signers of the paper to which we refer are and long, have been the recognized strong men of the party in Northern Illinois. They have contributed the money, they have planned the campaigns, they have worked the internal machinery of all movements in this city and in this end of the State. Devoted to Mr. Douglas, they sustained him while he lived, and shed bitter tears over his open grave. It is creditable to them that they do not dishonor his memory by now going over to the faction in the Democratic party against which he contended down to the day of his untimely death. They are doing what their consciences dictate, and what would unquestionably meet his approbation were he now alive to lead in this campaign against the tricksters who are grasping after the power of the State to wield it in the interest of the enemies of the country. We commend the protest to the attention of not only the Democracy, but the Republicans of the whole State.

Memphis Under the Occupation.

A MOVEMENT OF CITIZENS NORTHWARD.

TOKENS OF REVIVING TRADE.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, June 10, via Cairo, June 12.—Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to Federal rule is not only surprising, but gratifying. The civil authorities continue to exercise their functions as heretofore.

Provost Marshal Gould's office is thronged with applicants for permits to proceed North. All persons are required to take the oath of allegiance before permission is granted.

Jackson's cavalry, which have been hovering around the city, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in this city, it is improbable that they will attempt to burn it.

The Recorder yesterday caused a citizen to be arrested for conversing on the streets with Federal soldiers. He fined him and imprisoned him in the calaboose. The Recorder was immediately arrested by the Provost Marshal, and will be tried to-day.

Gov. Andrew Johnson is expected here. He will at once appoint a commission to adjudicate all claims for the property which remains stored about the city, much of which was taken from Union men and placed in charge of secessionists.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country to Grand Junction, destroying all cotton they can lay hands on.

Applications to ship four thousand bales of cotton have already been received.

Two of our rams are cruising down the river, hunting up rebel craft, which are hid in the creeks. They captured two transports and a small tug day before yesterday.

The *Avalanche* and the *Argus* are the only papers published. The *Appeal* has skedaddled. The *Argus* is still quite outspoken in its secession sympathies. The *Avalanche* is more guarded and inclined to submit quietly. Both advise peaceable submission to Federal rule. A new German Union paper will at once be established, and it is reported that the wealthy planters have offered to furnish means to start an administration paper.

MEMPHIS, June 10, via CAIRO, June 12.—The city continues very quiet. Permission was granted to Recorder Swaine yesterday to open his court, and upon the reception of a communication from Col. Fitch, that he would only allowed to proceed on condition of ignoring the existence of the Confederate Government, he decided to take further action in the matter.

The police court is held every morning as heretofore.

The telegraph office was taken possession of to-day, but the rebels had destroyed everything of value, and carried off all the instruments before our force entered.

Business is slowly reviving. The military authorities have not interfered with the currency. Confederate notes are generally refused, but bills of Tennessee banks and railroad corporations still pass current. Provisions are very scarce and there is great suffering among the poorer classes.

Gov. Johnson is expected here daily.

The rebel cavalry have destroyed all the cotton they could lay their hands on throughout the surrounding country. But little has been saved. There are small quantities of cotton and sugar hidden in private residences in the city and suburbs, but no permits will be granted to ship North until the loyalty of claimants is clearly established.

Many of our soldiers taken prisoners at Shiloh are arriving in the city, having made their escape.

Vicksburg is still held by the rebels.

It is said as much as 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned here.

Not much business is being done and currency is left to regulate itself.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—The steamboat Sterling surrendered to Commodore Davis yesterday. She was brought off from Island No. ... by Union citizens.

A project is on foot for a Union meeting as soon as Gov. Johnson arrives.

Large numbers of runaway negroes are arriving, keeping the city police busily engaged making arrests.

It is expected that branches of the Union and Planter's banks of Nashville will be re-established in a few days.

The *Argus* of this morning publishes Col. Fitch's order, in compliance with a note from him to the publishers requiring them to do so.

The prize Sumter while being towed up the river yesterday was found to be in a sinking condition, rendering it necessary to run her ashore about fourteen miles above here, where she sunk in four feet of water.

Col. Fitch still declines to interfere in the monetary affairs of the city.

Mr. Markland, special agent of the post-office department, has arrived and will at once establish postal facilities.

New Orleans Under Federal Rule.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The *Herald* says:—Since the opening of the Mississippi River, consequent on the capture of Memphis, we have received, via Vicksburg, several days later intelligence from New Orleans, or news to the 27th ult. We subjoin a summary:

Ex-Senator and late Provost Marshal Pierre Soule has been arrested by Major General Butler on a high political charge at New Orleans, and will be sent North in a few days.

Very little business is being done in the city, but provisions are gradually arriving.

The bells which were taken from the churches by order of Beauregard, were shipped to New York on Tuesday last.

General Butler has ordered that religious services be held in the different churches in the city, as in times of profound peace, and no prayer for the destruction of the Union, or for the success of the rebels will be tolerated.

General Butler gives notice that the Chief of Subsistence will sell to families, for consumption in small quantities, pork, beef, and bacon at seven cents, and flour at ...

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

REPORT OF THE EVACUATION OF VICKSBURG.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED IN HALLECK'S ARMY.

Movements of the Mississippi Flotilla.

MILITARY MATTERS ALONG THE RIVERS.

ENCOURAGING TOKENS OF RESTORATION.

4,000 Bales of Cotton for Cairo.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION RE-OPENED TO ST. LOUIS.

Northern Weather sent South.

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN MEMPHIS.

Rebel Reports and Rumors.

DELIGHTS OF BANKING IN C. S. A.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune]

CAIRO, June 12, 1862.

A naval officer who arrived on the W.H.B. last evening, says that Vicksburg is deserted and burned. I give the report for what it is worth.

The body of Lieut. Colonel Kirkpatrick of the 40th Indiana, who was drowned at the mouth of Bear Creek, about forty miles above Hamburg, on Sunday morning last, was forwarded to his friends on the midnight train last night.

The flotilla now lying before Memphis, on Monday evening received sailing orders for their departure on Wednesday for Vicksburg. If the report which I have telegraphed you, of the burning and evacuation of Vicksburg be true, they will be in New Orleans in a week. The gunboats Lexington and Cairo will remain at the levee before Memphis for the present. The Federal ram Queen of the West arrived at Cairo last evening and will go to Mound City for immediate repairs. It is said that the enemy have mounted a battery at the mouth of Duck Creek about forty miles above Fort Henry, but the rumor is disbelieved in military circles here.

The steamer Champion with sick and wounded soldiers, arrived from Pittsburg Landing last evening and left immediately for St. Louis. She brings no news of importance.

Among the sick was T. P. Robb, Esq., agent of the State of Illinois, to look after the sick and wounded Illinois troops.

There are in the hospitals at Hamburg 1,500, at Monterey 1,000, between Monterey and Pittsburg in division hospitals, in tents, 800, in all 3,300 sick, about one-third of whom are from our State.

The steamer Belle Creole arrived at Paducah last evening from Pittsburg Landing. At that port her passengers were transferred to another steamer and brought to Cairo. From one of these I learn interesting particulars of the whereabouts of the different divisions of our army. Gen. Pope was menacing a large body of Confederate troops estimated at 30,000 strong. Gen. Pope proposes to give them an opportunity to fight, run or surrender.

I learn that there is no foundation for the report of the establishment of a battery and the collection of a considerable Confederate force at the mouth of Duck Creek. The shots fired at our transports always proceed from small bands of guerrillas, seldom exceeding fifteen or twenty in number. The bodies of Federal troops at Columbus and Bolivar are working towards each other, perfecting repairs on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, between those two points. It is expected that a week will witness the line open. The captured Confederate gunboats Sumter and Little Rebel are expected to-day.

There was a report last evening that Gen. Mitchell had encountered the rebels at Chattanooga, and defeated them with great slaughter. This report purported to have been derived from an official dispatch from General Halleck.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 12, 1862.

The steamer W. H. B. arrived last night with the following dispatch:

MEMPHIS, June 10, 1862—8 a. m.

The city was very quiet yesterday and many stores were opened and resumed business. Some dealers in staple goods refused to take Confederate scrip, but receive Tennessee State money at par. The markets were sparsely supplied with meat and vegetables. In fact, business houses appear to be drained of their best goods. Where they will obtain supplies is more than storekeepers can tell. For the present, however, citizens are left to manage the sanitary and financial affairs as best suits themselves.

They will probably find some way in which to obtain the needed relief.

Gen. Fitch was yesterday called upon by the citizens to supply transportation to Cairo for 4,000 bales of cotton, large amount of sugar and 1,000 barrels molasses. The wishes of loyal men of Memphis will be heeded and every facility granted for the movement of their produce, as soon as the conveyance can be secured.

The steamers captured at this port to the number of eight, have been taken possession of by Gen. Fitch and the provost marshal, and will probably be at once set to work.

Steamboat navigation will be fully opened between Memphis and St. Louis in a few days.

Two transportation steamers, the Conway and Jeff. Davis, were captured yesterday and brought to Memphis.

Secessionists here complain of the cool weather, the Yankees seem to have brought with them. The month of June is generally excessively sultry here, but at present is only about equal to your August, which is considered moderate. Memphians go about with heavy coats on, suffering from cold, while we are very comfortable. Secession citizens are savage enough to wish for extreme heat, that yellow fever may be introduced among Northerners. That is rather cool on their part.

The Memphis *Argus* appeared this morning, being its first forenoon issue. Formerly it was an evening paper. The present issue is filled with clippings from the Northern press, no Southern papers being in the editors possession.

The leaders are tinged with bitterness and speak out the secession tendencies of the editors. The conservative and non-irritative policy so commendable in the *Avalanche* seems, thus far, seems to have been ignored by the *Argus*. An article on Union sentiment says that excepting among the lower classes no such feeling has been found here by the Northern invaders. The utter absence of this feeling must have surprised the Yankees.

The "utter absence of Union sentiment" is good. It is not expected, however, that the gentleman who edits the *Argus* should hear or see as much of it as the fleet and army of the Union. The Union sentiment is here. It only wants a chance to show its head without the danger of losing that useful ornament of the human frame by doing so.

The *Argus* copies largely from the Chicago *Times*. The American flag has been raised upon the Planter's bank, occupied by the Provost Marshal, Capt. Gould.

The rebel ram Sumter, captured on Friday at this place, left for Cairo this morning. She is commanded by Lieutenant H. Erben, late of the gunboat St. Louis. Her executive officer is the late second master Glassford, formerly of the mortar fleet, both are excellent and experienced men.

A theatre and the Campbell Minstrels are soon to open here. There is a prospect that the telegraph will be open to this place in a few days. It was closed on Friday, but a new connection will probably be made at Grand Junction.

The Southern Express office has been closed and the agent deprived of business. It is understood that the Adams Express Company, with their usual diligence and promptitude, have now an agent, who is negotiating for an office in a front row, to be opened in a few days. With the introduction of newspapers must necessarily come the telegraph and the fast express.

The post office is also soon to go into operation under the Federal auspices.

A report gained credence here yesterday, that the rebels had reinvested Corinth, Nashville, and almost every other city lately captured by our troops. It was also current in secession circles that we had been repulsed with great loss at Richmond, and McClellan and 5,000 prisoners captured. It is enough to say that these canards came from a reliable gentleman whom nobody had seen.

I have seen a person who was lately with Beauregard's army at Corinth, and in whom implicit confidence can be reposed, and he says that to his certain and personal knowledge, the rebel force at that point previous to the evacuation, was something less than 50,000. This seems to confirm reports made lately by correspondents who were on the spot. The retreat of Beauregard and his constant repetition of that game has caused southern people to lose confidence in him as a general. His men are deserting by hundreds daily. Many of his army are known to be in Memphis. I have had his officers pointed out to me upon the streets here, frequently. They are civilians now of the most civil character.

The steamers Alhambra and LaCrosse arrived here this morning from Cairo.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special from Memphis to the *Tribune* says: Many of the Memphis banks are at Columbus, Mississippi.

General Hindman took a forced loan of $1,000,000 from them a week ago, in the name of the Southern Confederacy.

Com. Davis is sending dispatches overland to Halleck.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO, June 12—10 p. m.

The steamer DeSoto has just arrived with the following dispatch from our correspondent:

MEMPHIS, June 11—8 a. m.

The city is still quiet, and peaceable citizens begin to fear abuse from Federals less and less. The Federals thus far have behaved remarkably well. Rumors of the presence within six or seven miles to the eastward of the Forrest cavalry and the known proximity of Jeff. Thompson, with troops from Fort Pillow, and at Hernando, Mississippi, only twenty-five miles south of here, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, are enough to keep the people here in a state of nervous suspense. They fear the sudden entrance into their midst of these men, knowing that their utmost desire would be to themselves to set fire to the city, or compel Commander Davis to shell it, to drive them out. There are no pickets extended to the east or south, from Memphis, at present. When our additional forces shall arrive, their fears will be quickly quieted. Men can then be spared for picket and scouting duty.

A man who came from Hernando last evening, reports a large force of Confederates at that point. It is not doubted, but the story as to cavalry is not believed. Troops are also concentrated at Grenada, where so many citizens have fled, and it is more than probable that the force at the former place is merely an advance guard of the latter. Granada will prove a rich prize when our forces choose to take it, provided the property there stored is not previously run off farther into the interior.

A report is prevalent here that Vicksburg has been burned to the ground by the Confederates. It was first deserted by the military and nearly all citizens, when the roughs remaining applied the torch, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federals.

The story is not confirmed, but a shade of truth is given to it by statements of citizens in Memphis that such a thing was to be expected, only an excuse was needed for its accomplishment.

The *Avalanche* of this morning has an article upon a union meeting, stating that such meetings have been held at Columbia and Murfreesboro, in Tenn., Norfolk county, and Cataract county, North Carolina. The two first named were large and enthusiastic. It remarks upon Ex-Gov. Neil Brown's speech at Columbia, and that of Andrew Johnson at Murfreesboro, and calls them effective and strong union appeals. It adds that facts and arguments are proper appliances to accomplish any result with southern minds, when force and coercion will only provoke resistance. Men cannot love and embrace a government that deals in persecutions and severity of measures. It concludes by commending the course of Col. Fitch at Memphis, and states that it is his purpose to interfere as little as possible with the business affairs of the city. At the same time he will live up to his recent orders to the very letter, and desires the people to obey them. He does not intend to arrest and harrass the people merely for opinion's sake.

The *Avalanche* has a correspondence from Richmond May 31st and June 2d from the *Appeal*, issued at Grenada. The letter written describes the affairs at Williamsburg. Great credit is given to our forces. The rebel loss for Saturday and Sunday is put at 1,000 killed and wounded. They say they took 600 prisoners. Gen. Horton was killed; Col. Lenox of Alabama, Gen. Pettigrew of S. C., and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston were wounded. The rebels captured the colors of Gen. Casey's brigade, the 92d New York.

Business in Richmond was suspended. Every house was a hospital.

The Memphis *Argus* is still very bitter in its products for secession. Its main leader this morning is on the currency question. It deprecates the attempt to throw discredit upon Confederate scrip as sold yesterday at a deduction of eighty-five per cent., and says: "Our issue of Mississippi and Tennessee, and Memphis and Charleston railroads, and Confederate notes, are to-day as acceptable as they were months ago. Instead of confidence being lost in them the disposition to withhold them is greater than before. Let former confidence in our money be sustained. Now is the time for people to stand by each other." There is not a word of truth in the editor's statement in this regard. A man with gold enough can buy scrip of all kinds to paper all the buildings in a country village at a discount of eighty per cent. Goods are also held at that per cent. above their cost value.

Col. Fitch on Saturday sent the following order to Judge Swayne, of Memphis, in the Criminal Court:

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 8, 1862.

SIR: During the session of the court over which you have the honor of presiding, you will please confine yourself to the hearing and adjudication of such cases only as are not based upon the recognition of the right of the State to secede from the Union, or upon the presumption of the establishment or existence of a Southern Confederacy, or either directly or indirectly recognizing the same. In all such cases you will cause a *nol. pros.* to be entered therein, and cause all bonds and recognizances or other special liability connected therewith to be canceled. Of course, however, you will continue to punish such crimes against society as are recognized by the common criminal laws of the country as far as to your jurisdiction pertains, and also such municipal statutes as are intended simply to preserve the peace and order in the community.

Trusting that your prompt compliance with this order will render all further interference upon my part with the proceedings of your court wholly unnecessary, I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) G. N. FITCH,
Col. Commanding U. S. forces.

To Hon. Judge Swayne, Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Swayne immediately upon receipt of the above, adjourned the court, and sent a letter to the *Argus* setting forth his reasons for such action. First, he considered the order a prohibition to hold the court, unless he would do so in the manner prescribed and dictated by said order.

Secondly—He considered it beneath the dignity of any Judge upon the bench to listen to the dictation of any person. His own conscience should be his guide in judgment of law. Holding court under circumstances would be dishonorable. The article disclaims a desire for sympathy as a martyr.

The *Argus*, contrary to general usage, publishes what it considers as readable news of a proposed movement of our gunboats. Col. Fitch will keep an eye upon that sheet hereafter.

Mr. Markland, United States mail agent, is reported to be on his way here to open the postoffice.

I understand that the Federal forces are engaged in opening the Mobile and Ohio railroad between Columbus and Humbolt. Preparations for running trains to this place via the Memphis and Ohio road is also to be repaired.

The steamer Victoria is to be fitted up as Col. Fitch's temporary headquarters. The rebel steamer Sumter, which left for Cairo yesterday, leaked very badly and had to be run ashore fourteen miles north of here to prevent her sinking in deep water.

All persons taken into the United States Government employ here are required to take the oath of allegiance.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

THE BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

GEN. FREMONT'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Further from Jackson's Retreat.

Federal Loss 500 Killed and Wounded.

Rebel Loss Between 700 and 800.

GEN. JACKSON WOUNDED IN THE WRIST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PORT REPUBLIC, Va., June 9.

Stonewall Jackson took his trains over the river here on Friday, and returned and gave us battle yesterday, five miles from here, on the Harrisonburg road. The battle for two hours raged fiercely. Schenck had the right, Milroy the centre, and the Blenker division the left.

Schenck was not assailed except by skirmish-fighting. Milroy was in the hottest of the fight, and drove the enemy back from point to point. The first brigade of the Blenker division, under Gen. Stahl, fought well and held the enemy back for some two hours, suffering a great loss from the destructive fire of the enemy.

The left wing finally gave way and our whole line was ordered back half a mile to a stronger position. The enemy did not advance, but commenced a retreat, as we learn here, previous to our falling back, and by ten o'clock this morning the whole army had crossed the river and set fire to the bridge. We pursued but not in time to save the bridge.

Surgeon Cantwell, of the 82d Ohio, was wounded, not dangerously. Capt. Charles Worth is mortally wounded. The 73d Ohio lost four killed and three wounded. The 3d Virginia, four killed and thirteen wounded. The 5th Virginia, three killed and seventeen wounded. 25th Ohio, six killed and sixty-eight wounded; 6th Ohio, four killed and eleven wounded. Gen. Stokes' division lost in killed, wounded and missing, four 405 privates, and twenty-two officers.

Several colonels and captains were wounded, and one captain killed in the Blenker division.

Bohlen's brigade lost two killed and seventy wounded. The Bucktails lost one killed and two wounded.

Our total loss will be from 100 to 115 killed, and from 400 to 500 in killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss was terrible. 400 of their dead by actual count were found unburied on one field. From the number of their dead scattered in other parts of the battle ground, it is believed that there are 200 more of their dead on the field, making their loss in killed 600, besides officers who were carried away.

Gen. Stewart was killed, Gen. Elsie wounded, Col. Houghton mortally wounded, and Gen. Jackson wounded in the wrist.

Col. Carroll, with two regiments of Shields' division, reached the opposite side of the river from here yesterday morning, and attempted to hold the bridge, but was driven back by Jackson. He opened with his artillery this morning on the bridge as the rebel army were crossing, but was driven back by the superior forces of Jackson, and retreated down the river.

WASHINGTON, June 12th.—A dispatch from Gen. Fremont received at the War Department dated Port Republic, June 9th, via Martinsburg June 12th, states there was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. We renewed our march this morning. On entering the woods in the order of battle the rebel cavalry appeared on our flank. The enemy was found in full retreat on Port Republic.

Our advance found his rear guard barely across the river and bridges burning. A cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of the engagement which we learned was Jackson's attack on Gen. Shields, who, after a severe engagement drove him down the river and is now in pursuit. I have sent cavalry to communicate with Gen. Shields.

Our loss at the battle of Cross Keys will amount to 125 killed and about 500 wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, he carrying off his dead and wounded during the night. We counted on the march 200 rebel dead in one field.

Stahl's brigade was in the hottest of the fight, being the left wing, and lost in officers five killed and seventeen wounded.

One of the Bucktail rifle companies lost all its officers. One of my staff, Capt. Dunnka, was killed.

Our officers and men behaved gallantly and efficiently. J. C. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Advices received at the War Department state that Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shields' advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Gen. Jackson's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order until it met the main body of Shields' command near Conrad's store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy in turn retired. The fighting is said to have been severe and the loss heavy on both sides.

A private letter states that Gen. Shields had previously succeeded in destroying a large quantity of supplies belonging to the rebels at Milford and at Conrad's store.

The damage by recent rains, including carrying away of bridges over the branch of the Shenandoah River, materially interfered with the commissary arrangements and the movement of troops.

LURAY, June 10, via
WASHINGTON, June 12.

Col. Carroll, commanding the 4th brigade, consisting of the 8th Penn., 11th Penn., 7th Ind., and 1st Va., about 1,600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday, reconnoitering for the enemy in town, and had a skirmish. He concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it not to be burned, and put guns in position commanding it. At 6 a. m., Monday, he was opened on by some twenty heavy guns placed in position during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets and had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed our men, opposing them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss. But the numbers, after Gen. Tyler's brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy, they being at least five to one, that it was impossible to hold our position, and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry were sent to attack us, but they were compelled to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted five hours.

Our loss in killed and wounded and prisoners is not known, but is large as is also that of the enemy.

Col. Carroll's horse fell, injuring him badly. Capt. Kelly, of Gen. Shields' staff, was hurt badly in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting. Col. Buckley, of the 29th Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times.

This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the whole war, as is indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged. The men fought like demons.

LATER.—Two regiments from the first brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The Pioneer Corps also helped. Col. Buckley has arrived wounded.

Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, June 12.—We have been unable to procure from Halifax the Liverpool markets of Saturday, 31st ult., or the price of consols on that day. The closing price of consols on the 30th was 93¾@93⅞.

FROM GENERAL MITCHELL'S COLUMN.

GEN. NEGLEY'S EXPEDITION A SUCCESS.

He Defeats General Adams at Sweeden's Grove.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The East Tennesseans are Highly Delighted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Negley to Gov. Johnson announces the success of his expedition to East Tennessee.

He took eighty prisoners, including a number of prominent officers—a drove of cattle and a large number of horses intended for the rebel army. The defeat of Gen. Adams' rebel force in Sweeden's Cove was more complete than was at first represented. Adams escaped without his hat, sword or horse.

The rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the seventh inst., after a heavy cannonading of three hours.

Our forces opened fire the next day, and continued six hours upon the town and rifle pits, driving the enemy out of his works, and forcing him to evacuate the city.

They burned all the railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The East Tennesseans came out in crowds along the marsh, and cheered our troops enthusiastically.

A great many applications are made at the executive office for passes to Memphis.

THE FORCE AT CHATTANOOGA.

[Huntsville Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.]

Scarcely a day passes over our heads in which the enemy's cavalry do not make some demonstration against our lines, and each time they are met and driven back by opponents who seem to them really ubiquitous. It is perhaps a fact not generally known, that for three or four weeks a large body of rebel cavalry has been stationed in the vicinity of Chattanooga, whither they went from Corinth after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, owing to the impossibility of obtaining forage in the neighborhood of that place. Their numbers are variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000, and, in fact, I conversed with a gentleman in Shelbyville not long since, who placed them still higher. He was in company with a Mr. Stamps of Shelbyville, which latter gentleman was engaged in purchasing cotton near Winchester, Tennessee, when both were pounced upon by the rebels and made prisoners, their cotton at the same time being committed to the flames. They were taken to Chattanooga, and, after a day or two, the gentleman with whom I conversed was released. Mr. Stamps, being a well known Union man, was retained. The released individual considers that he had some opportunity for estimating the numbers of the enemy, and gives it as his candid belief that he saw at Chattanooga no less than 15,000 horsemen. We must, of course, take this account with some grains of allowance; but of the presence of a large force there, there can be no reasonable doubt.

GEN. NEGLEY'S LATE EXPEDITION.

[Huntsville Cor. Cincinnati Commercial, 7th.]

Under an order from Gen. Mitchell, Gen. Negley, in charge of a heavy force, left Fayetteville on Monday last, to pay a *friendly visit* to the large bodies of guerrillas infesting the counties of Franklin and Marion, in East Tennessee, with additional instructions to call on Chattanooga, if possible, and Mitchell seldom deems anything impossible in his department.

These guerrillas have been making sad havoc among the people of that section, destroying the property of Union men, and all those who will not yield to the edicts of the barbarous conscription act. Hundreds of men have taken refuge in the mountains to escape imprisonment into the rebel service—not only white, but *black men*—leaving their new crops unattended, their families subjected to every species of insult, their last ear of corn and peck of meal taken, horses and cattle carried off, and they left in comparative destitution.

Mitchell has been aware of these facts for some time, and has only waited a fitting opportunity to surprise them. To accomplish this, it needed the right kind of a leader; that leader was Gen. Negley. Negley is bold, brave, and ardent in his attachment to the cause that has called him out from his Pennsylvania home. His worth is known and highly appreciated by our commanding general. He is a Pennsylvanian, and reflects great honor on the old Keystone State. He found no rebel forces between Fayetteville and Winchester. On reaching Winchester, he learned that the rebel general Adams was in command of a heavy force of rebels at Jasper, some thirty miles distant. He at once determined to surprise them. In order to do this, he was compelled to make a forced march, some twenty miles, over a rough, mountainous country. This was accomplished. He soon discovered their pickets, and by a well laid plan, succeeded in capturing them. He immediately moved on, and within a few miles of Jasper, came upon a large force of the enemy.

They, the rebels, immediately formed into line of battle, and opened with a heavy volley. Col. Hambright, who was leading our advance, replied from three pieces of artillery, which had been very rapidly placed in position. Only one round was needed to rout them. They became panic stricken, and commenced one of the most disgraceful retreats ever known. They took up a narrow lane, toward Jasper, closely pursued by Haggard and Wynecoop, the former of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, the latter of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry. They gained upon them, and coming into a narrow defile, they closed with them. Then commenced one of the fiercest skirmishes of the war. Our charge of cavalry was led on by Negley's escort, commanded by Lieuts. Wharton and Funk. The contest was severe. Hand to hand was the terrible saber duel, ending in the death of 20 rebel cavalry, many badly wounded, and some twenty prisoners, among them Major Adams, brother of the General, and also two other commissioned officers. The road for miles was strewed with guns sabers, carbines, knapsacks, &c. Some 50 or 60 horses were also taken, together with a large train of commissary stores, ammunition and camp equipage.

The flying rebels passed on through Jasper, notwithstanding the great efforts used by their officers in trying to stop them. They cursed Adams and their ill luck, and only stopped in their frightened career when they reached Chattanooga, having placed the waters of the Tennessee between them and their pursuers. Night closed in over the scene, and our brave but wearied lads rested on the north bank of the famous Tennessee. Our casualties were two killed, of Negley's escort, and seven badly wounded. Though small the enemy's loss, and this only a skirmish, yet nothing has taken place here, since the capture of Huntsville, so important in its future results, as this gallant charge of the daring Kentuckians and brave Pennsylvanians, led on by such as Haggard and Wynecoop, Col. Hambright, who led the advance from Winchester to Jasper, and received the enemy's first fire, displayed great courage and coolness. Who will dare say that this foul rebellion will not be forever crushed, and our Union sustained, and come out of this fearful contest like gold tried in the fire, when such scenes as the above take place. Away out here, amid the mountain passes of the Cumberland, Kentucky and Pennsylvania shake hands, and with the love of the Union strengthening their every sinew, they rush on, side by side, with drawn sabre, to bathe them alike in the blood of treason and cowardice.

The effect of this skirmish was soon seen. As the retreating foe disappeared, the persecuted Union men of Marion began to appear. Gen. Negley's dispatch to Maj. Gen. Mitchel says that hundreds of Union men have flocked into Jasper, and, with tears in their eyes, hail Mitchel and Negley as their deliverers. To-day four men came in from Chattanooga, and report that Adams' men came into that place in the utmost confusion, many of them only stopping for a time, then continuing their retreat—to the "last ditch," I presume. The distance over which they retreated was forty-three miles.

RUMORED OCCUPATION OF CHATTANOOGA.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., June 6.

A report has just reached this place, that a force consisting of Gen. Negley's brigade, and the greater portion of Col. Turchin's, attacked the rebels yesterday at Chattanooga, dispersed them, and took possession of the town. How much truth there is in the statement I cannot say, but from some facts in my possession I incline to credit it.

THE REBELS FALL BACK FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

Mr. Maynard received a telegraphic dispatch to-day from Gov. Andy Johnson, stating that the rebels had fallen back from Cumberland Gap.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12th.

The Federal forces at Cumberland Ford started through Wilson's Gap to East Tennessee on Saturday last, and are now, without a doubt, in the rear of the rebels at Cumberland Gap. Brigadier General Morgan is in command.

Boston and New Orleans Trade.

BOSTON, June 12.—Arrived, schooner Flying Dragon, from New Orleans, May 23, and the Pass the 24th, with spirits turpentine and tar.

The steamer Rhode Island sailed last evening for New Orleans, and the Daniel Webster for York River. The steam frigate Niagara, from Key West is below.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE NEW ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES.

The Case of Buckner.

The Debates in Congress on Exchange of Prisoners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means authorizes the issue of $150,000,000 more of Demand Treasury Notes, legal tender, of denominations not less than five dollars, receivable like the others, for all debts, loans and taxes, except duties on imports, and interest. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to engrave the notes at the Treasury Department, empowering him to provide machinery and material, and employ persons and appoint all officers necessary for that purpose. Another section repeals the limitation upon temporary deposit notes, and authorizes the secretary to receive them to an amount not exceeding $100,000,000, on interest not to exceed five per cent., provided one-third of these aggregated deposits be reserved in the Treasury, or from the issue, to secure the prompt payment of deposits on demand, and that certificates of deposit and indebtedness be received on the same terms as Treasury notes in payment of 5 20-100 bonds.

Another section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow any part of the two hundred and fifty millions mentioned in the act authorizing a national loan, within twelve months from its passage. All the suggestions were submitted with the bill in letters from Mr. Chase. Another recommendation, that twenty-five millions be issued in notes of less value than five dollars, was not carried out.

Senator Hall introduced a bill to-day repealing the act approved June 2d, to prevent frauds on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill so repealed, of the passage of which most Senators were ignorant, obliges the War, Navy and Interior Departments to put on file within a short time after the bids of competition for the contracts, plans, specifications, etc., to give every applicant copies on payment of the usual copying. A failure to furnish copies subjects the contractor to severe penalties.

The Navy Department sent up a note requesting an appropriation of $12,500 for additional clerks required by the act. Hence the bill reporting the thing.

A second attempt of Mr. Conkling to insert in the army bill a section reforming mileage failed, the Speaker ruling is not german to bill. A provision was inserted in the bill subjecting army contractors to rules and articles of war.

Mr. Colfax's bill punishing in civil courts for fraud was also adopted. The Senate's joint resolution clearing the District penitentiary was postponed in the House in order to give the Judiciary Committee time to report according to instructions.

The Senate in executive session refused to reconsider the vote by which long lists of lieutenants and commanders in the naval service, be restored to their former ranks over the heads of those who remained in the service, was rejected. The vote was reconsidered by which Sherman was confirmed. This is equivalent to his rejection.

Thomas Clowes was confirmed as postmaster at Troy. The House on the recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means, voted to-day to appoint a committee of conference on the amendments to the tax bill. It consists in part, from House, of Thaddeus Stevens, Morrill of Vermont, and Holmes. From Senate, Messrs. Fessenden, Harris and Henderson.

In the Senate, this morning, Garrett Davis moved a resolution restoring Buckner to the civil authorities of Kentucky for trial, and sustained it in a speech, showing that Gen. Buckner is an arch traitor. The effect of the passage of this resolution would be to prevent any more exchanges since the rebels insisted upon Buckner as requisite, and argued that he was opposed to the confining of hundreds of our officers in rebel dungeons merely to gratify a personal feeling against one rebel no worse than others. Mr. Browning argued the same views. The resolution went over. It won't be passed. The prospects are that Kentucky will fail and a general exchange be effected.

Mr. Doolittle moved an amendment to the Pacific Railroad bill to-day, providing for a route from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The N. Y. *Tribune's* dispatch says: Senator Wilson will soon introduce a bill into the Senate amendatory of the act abolishing slavery in this District. One section contains a defect pointed out by the President in his message accompanying his signature of the bill, allowing claimants who are minors or wives to appear before the commissioners by guardian or husband, and those who are officers in the army or navy to give their evidence in writing, properly attested.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have under consideration a resolution inquiring what further legislation is necessary on the subject of vessels seized by the rebels and recaptured by cruisers.

Senator Morrill has prepared a report and bill, which will probably be adopted by the committee. They are framed upon the supposition that the property in vessels seized by rebels never passed out of the original owners' possession, who are therefore entitled to them on their recapture, free from all claims from prize money or salvage.

The members of Congress from Virginia have been before the Territorial Committee of the House, to which the memorial praying for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was referred. The committee have talked over the question presented and authorized a bill to be reported admitting the proposed State on condition that her boundaries be changed so as to run the line along the Blue Ridge, instead of the Alleghanies, thus making the State larger, giving her five instead of three Representatives, and on the further condition that slavery be abolished throughout the State forthwith—loyal masters to be compensated by the United States, and an additional fund to be provided for the colonization of the negroes thus freed.

The G. W. Wright, jr., a bark of 120 tons burden, has sailed for Hayti, having on board 125 colored emigrants, who go out under the auspices of the Haytien Emigrant Bureau.

THE REBEL LOSS AT FAIR OAKS.

Military Matters in Their Lines.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The *Tribune* says the overwhelming superiority of the enemy in the battle of Fair Oaks is fully proved by a partial list of wounded in the Richmond *Enquirer*. The list is the second or third already published. It has the names of wounded of sixty regiments and ten independent corps. Doubtless they had nearly a hundred regiments in the two days' battle.

It also stated, with every probability of truth, that the now well known North Carolina Unionism of feeling had broken out on Tuesday in open revolt in six North Carolina regiments, being an entire brigade from that State, and that the brigade was surrounded with Mississippi and Alabama troops in superior numbers, disarmed and placed in confinement.

The Guerrilla War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The *Democrat* has a letter from Springfield, Mo., dated June 8th, which says:

"Depredations of the most heinous character continue to be committed on the southern and western border. In many instances, peaceable citizens have been shot while pursuing their daily avocations.

"Col. Richardson, who is ever ready to meet these desperadoes, left this place a short time since on an expedition west. He commanded only two or three companies of State militia, and it appears that he was surprised by a far superior force in the vicinity of Neosho, and after a short contest was compelled to leave his position.

"He had his horse shot at the beginning of the engagement, and in falling his left shoulder was dislocated, besides being wounded by a ball from the enemy in his right arm.

"Notwithstanding the superior force of the rebels, the little band of patriots fought valiantly, until their commander was wounded, when they deemed it prudent to withdraw."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Howe called up the House bill for the relief of Gen. Grant, which provides an allowance of $1,000 for a check of that amount, lost in 1848, but the Senate went into executive session before any action was had.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following Presidential appointments: Henry Clay Smith of Kentucky, Major; Seasons B. Tower of the corps of engineers, Major; Washington Elliott, of the 1st cavalry, to be Brigadier General of volunteers.

☞ Great preparations are making at Louisville for a general celebration of the coming Fourth of July at the fair grounds; ...

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition from the members of the bar of the state of Indiana, in relation to the proposed bill for a change in the judicial districts of the United States, asking that Ohio and Indiana still remain in the same district.

Mr. LATHAM called up the resolution to admit the gentleman claiming to be senators from Deseret, to the floor.

Mr. HALE said that so far as he knew, such action was without precedent.

Mr. LANE of Kansas said that when the first Senators came from Kansas they were not admitted.

Mr. LATHAM said that if such was the case he had no desire to press the resolution. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution relating to Gen. Buckner, stating that he had seduced the State Guard of Ky., and had committed treason, and was under indictment for treason against the United States in the District Court of Kentucky, and therefore be it

Resolved, That said Simon Bolivar Buckner ought to be transferred to the civil authorities of the United States, to be tried for treason whereof he stands indicted.

Mr. GRIMES thought the resolution had not ought to pass. There were three officers of the United States who had been taken prisoners by the rebels; they are now negotiating for a general exchange of prisoners, including Buckner. He thought we ought not to keep so many of our men prisoners for the sake of sending back Buckner to be tried in Kentucky.

Mr. TRUMBULL wanted to know if the Senator from Iowa (Grimes) had any reason for supposing the rebels would keep faith and exchange prisoners. After the battle of Belmont, this government surrendered prisoners on the promise of exchange, but the rebels, after receiving their men, refused to give ours, and it was well known they refused to deliver up Col. Corcoran, the other day, after their privateers had been sent down to them. He was willing to make the exchange, but he wanted to know what assurance there was that the rebel government would keep their faith.

Mr. GRIMES said the government had continued to make exchanges, notwithstanding the bad faith of the rebel government.

Neither Buckner nor anybody else would be given up until we had a like number of prisoners delivered to us.

Mr. DAVIS claimed that the rules of exchange were settled by the laws of nations. It was degrading to the government to submit to the peculiar terms exacted by the rebels. That Buckner was one of the worst of traitors could not be denied. Such a wretch ought not to be exchanged, but taken to Kentucky and hung.

Mr. BROWNING said while the war is in progress the military power had no right to deliver over prisoners of war to the civil authorities. If Buckner was hung it would only inaugurate a system of retaliation.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers entrusted with making contracts for Government.

The bill for the relief of General Grant was passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM spoke in its favor.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS reported back the tax bill from the committee on Ways and Means. The Senate made 314 amendments, a large number of them of an unimportant character. In order to facilitate definitive action, he (Mr. Stevens) recommended a general non-concurrence in all the amendments, and then asked a committee of conference.

Mr. COLFAX regarded a committee of conference a necessary evil, but at the same time they ought to reduce the disagreeing amendments to the smallest possible number, and then send the latter to the conference committee. He suggested that this bill should be severely criticised and those who vote for it will have to answer to their constituents. He believed that all the amendments could be considered in three or four days.

Mr. WICKLIFFE opposed the course recommended by Mr. Stevens, on the ground that members would have no opportunity for expressing their dissent to the offensive amendments, nor could they vote against them without voting against the entire bill.

Mr. KELLOGG said that no considerations of time should induce the House to depart from the ordinary mode of legislation. They ought to stay here during the entire time of their office rather than hazard wrong acts in a measure of such vast importance.

Mr. STEVENS' motion of non-concurring in the Senate amendment was adopted by eighty against fifty-eight.

The House concurred in the report of the committee on conference on the disagreeing amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—Two good Stove Blackers. Apply at once to FRY & HOLMES, 53 State street. je13-s144-3t

WANTED—I want a second hand Buggy, with or without top, CHEAP, for which CASH will be paid. Address Box 533. je13-s140-3t

WANTED.—A Stout Boy about 18 years of age, as Porter. Must board with his parents. J. B. SHAY, 163 Lake street. je13-s130-1t

WANTED—By a healthy young woman, a situation as Wet Nurse in the City or country. Apply at MRS. BATES' Intelligence office, 171 Washington street, or Post Office Box 3566, Chicago. je13-s146-1t

WANTED—At the Waverly House, 223 Kinzie street, a few more Boarders, to whom good board will be given for $3 and $3.50 per week. Day boarders $2.50 per week. Transient $1 per day. Also—A few rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives. A. POTTER & CO., Proprietors. je12-s99-3t

WANTED—A Cottage House by a careful and prompt paying tenant, with five or six rooms and yard, in a respectable and quiet neighborhood. Address Post Office Box 3865, Chicago. N. B.—First class references given. je13-s147-1t

WANTED—A light second hand Top Buggy and a second-hand open Buggy. Any one having either top or open Buggy for sale can find a cash purchaser by addressing D. S. POTTER, Post Office Box 394, stating where they can be seen. je13-s149-3t

WANTED.—The advertiser, who has been engaged in the Lumber trade in this city for the past five years, would like a partner, either active or silent, with from $5,000 to $7,000 in cash to invest in the business. The best of references can be given. Address "W.," P. O. Box 2681. je13-s137-3t

WANTED.—A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance desires to connect himself with a first-class Wholesale Grocery or Commission House. Can contribute $5,000 to $10,000 cash capital. Best of references given and required. Address, with real name, stating full particulars. All communications confidential. Address "Merchant," Tribune Office. je13-s136-3t

MASONIC—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. will be held this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. IRA GODDARD, Sec'y. je13-s153-1t

FOR SALE.—A first rate Grocery, now doing a good business. An excellent stand, one of the best in the City. The present owner has kept it six years and he now wishes to retire from business. Address "C. A.," Post Office Box 455. je13-s150-3t

FOR SALE.—The Stock and Fixtures of a fine and centrally located Grocery Store, now doing a good business. Please address "B. R. M.," giving real name and address. je13-s145-3t

FOR SALE—At 74 State street—CANDLE MACHINES (Humiston's Patent.) Wortendyke's Machine Candle Wicking, Fancy and other Soaps. Also—Part of store to rent. je13-s36-3t

FOR SALE—Junction Property—60 acres within one mile of the Station. A rare chance for investment. Inquire at Chicago Lead Works, of C. F. GATES, or through P. O. Box 6146. je13-s134-1w

FOR SALE.—A large, fine and handsome Bay Stallion, nine years old and perfectly sound. Is a fine stock horse, and has produced as good colts as any horse in the State. Is an excellent work horse. Will be sold low for cash. Address P. O. Box 2868. je13-s148-3t

FOR SALE.—A new Two Seated Extension Top Carriage. Can be seen at M. Pinkington's Stable, 47 & 49 Wabash ave. je13-s123-3t

THE UNION PARK HOUSE IS now open for transient or permanent boarders. Rooms pleasant and charges reasonable. Good stables attached. [je12-s124-1w] E. W. PRATT.

REDUCED PRICES.—For color in a Crape Shawl, Magenta or new Crimson, to $1.75. Medium size $2.00. Large size $2.25. Extra large $2.75. Warranted a bright and fast color. Also, the system for dyeing silk or woolen dresses at $1.50, at the Metropolitan Steam Dye Works, No. 195 So. Clark street, between Monroe and Adams. je13-s122-3t

"SKEDADDLE" QUICKSTEP.
JUST OUT.
Composed by J. MOLTER. Published by H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street. Price 25 cents. Copies mailed on receipt of marked price. je11-s91-3t

COUNTRY MILLERS WANTING MONEY can get it at one to five years' time on good real estate security and at fair rates of interest, from a party in Chicago, if they will send him their flour to sell, and on which he will also make advances before paying usual commissions. For information address "Agent," care P. O. Box 1788, Chicago.

SHORT HAND.—Graham's Standard Phonography (the best system of Short-hand), taught by GEORGE A. McLANE, Phonographic Bookseller, Teacher and Reporter, No. 12 Metropolitan Block. An outline of the system furnished on application.

TO RENT.—A New Store, 40x25 feet, East front, on State street, near Ringgold Place. Is a splendid point for a Drug Store or a Hardware Store. Apply to JNO. F. MOIGIN, next door, or to D. P. WILDER, No. 12 Telegraph Building.

LOST.—About $70 in Bank Notes, and Deposit Check for ...

New Advertisements.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE, Chicago, June 12, 1862.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at the rooms of the Association on Monday, 16th inst., at 7½ P. M. SETH CATLIN, Secretary. je13-s127-3t

STOLEN OR STRAYED—From the House No. 265 Ontario street, a young Newfoundland Dog, about four months old, black, with a small white spot in the breast and a few white hairs on the hind feet and at the end of the tail. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will find and return said Dog to the above-named place. je13-s132-3t

TO BUILDERS—The advertiser wishes to build a house worth $1,200 and pay one half with well located country land, 50 miles from Chicago. Address "A. B.," Post Office Box 6020, Chicago.

BOARDING—One suite of front rooms and one single room, (furnished) with the use of hot and cold water baths, can be had at a reasonable price by applying immediately at 28 Washington street, between State and Wabash avenue. One or two day boarders can also be accommodated. je13-s138-3t

BOARDING—Board with pleasant front rooms. Also, a few DAY Boarders can be accommodated at Mrs. Farnham's, No. 142 Wabash avenue, third house South of the Clifton House. je13-s138-3t

BUTTER DEPOT! BUTTER DEPOT!!
No 166 State-st., cor. Monroe.
Families can be furnished with Choice Dairy Butter at all times, by KING & OWEN, Wholesale & Retail Butter Merch'ts.

SHORT-HAND.—"GRAHAM'S STANDARD, or AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY" (Pitman's improved) and "Brief Longhand," taught in a regular course of Lessons, either privately or in a class; special instructions given as to acquiring a brief and practical reporting style. Terms—For a course of Phonography, 24 lessons, $5. Brief Longhand, 12 lessons, $3.00. Graham's Phonographic Publications on hand and for sale. "Outline of Standard Phonography" (the best short-hand), sent free on application. N. B.—Testimony taken, and general reporting attended to upon short notice. For further information call upon or address GEO. A. McLANE, No. 12 Metropolitan Block.

RAILROAD IRON.—I have for sale, a few thousand tons of
WELSH RAILS,
Of best makes,
50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 58½ lbs. PER YARD.
Erie and other patterns, which I can offer at prices much below the cost of importation.
$42.50 to $45 Cash is Asked,
But for a direct offer I have no doubt that some of the holders would now accept even a lower price than the former quotation, yet, were a considerable demand for rails to spring up, prices would at once advance very materially, as Merchant Bars, which cost the same as Rails, have all been taken at $50 and upwards.
Should parties desire it, I shall be happy to send them tracings of the different patterns, with names of the makers. I can also supply
Rail Road Chairs, Spikes and Other Fastenings,
ALSO,
Bar, Sheet and Boiler Iron and Steel,
At lowest market rates, and can dispose of Old Rails at best prices, and it will afford me pleasure to answer promptly any enquiries parties may desire to make.
F. W. PRATT,
13 Lasalle Street.

EXCURSION TO AURORA.—The six Congregational Churches of Chicago and vicinity, propose uniting in a
Basket Pic-Nic to Aurora,
On Friday, June 20th,
For the benefit of the Educational Fund of the Chicago Theological Seminary. They expect to be joined by several churches of that denomination along the line of the road and of the above place.
The grounds selected for the Pic-Nic are of the most delightful character, being in a shady grove on the banks of the Fox river, the cars stopping upon the grounds, thereby avoiding a fatiguing walk. The train will leave the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at foot of Lake street, precisely at 8 o'clock A. M., and ample provision for the accommodation of all will be made by the officers of the Road.
The managers of this Excursion will spare no pains to make it a delightful trip for all who choose to join them in their benevolent purpose.
Jno. Wright will accompany the Excursionists, amply provided with Ice Cream and other luxuries.
TICKETS—For the round trip, 60 cents. Children 25 cents. A deduction of more than half from the usual fare.
All are invited.

Hair Pomades,
Hair Washes,
Hair Dyes,
All the best and leading articles, at
J. H. REED & CO'S,
144 & 146 Lake street.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER.
Chicago, - - - - - Illinois.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle.
Benj. H. Aldrich, Chicago.

BURLAPS, WOOL SACKS AND
OAT SACKS,
Just received and making in our Steam Bag Factory and Sewing Rooms.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
207 S. Water, corner Wells St.

"SKEDADDLE" QUICKSTEP.
JUST OUT.
Composed by J. MOLTER. Published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. Price 25 cents.
☞ Copies mailed on receipt of marked price.

☞ Dr. C. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Consultations inviolable.

The Water Cure of the West, at Kenosha, Wis., affords great attractions to invalids. The most careful and scientific treatment, by means not obtainable elsewhere. Address for a circular, etc. C. R. BLACKALL, M. D., Kenosha, Wis.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO, 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to
WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK.
Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or on shipment to Europe.

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Sewing Machines.
101 DEARBORN STREET.

THE NEW YACHT
CONSTITUTION,
Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 2784.

FRENCH TAUGHT FOR BOARD.—Lessons in French will be given for lodging and partial board, by a practical Teacher, who can come very highly recommended. The advertiser is a Frenchman and a graduate of the Imperial Academy of France since 1854. Please state name and residence, and address for three days, "M. French," Tribune Office.

WHEREAS—My wife, Clarissa E. A. Monroe, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.
JEPHTHAH MONROE.

NOTICE—The sale of property assigned to me, advertised to take place on the 11th of this month, is postponed until Saturday next, the 14th, at the same time and place. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter.

CHICAGO CUTLERY WORKS, Court Place, between State and Dearborn sts., rear of the Times Office. Tailors, Tinners and Bookbinders Shears ground and repaired. Razors, Scissors, Table and Pocket Cutlery ground and polished. Pen blades put in handles. Razors concaved for barbers' use. JAMES PATCHEL, Cutler. Damaged stocks of cutlery repolished.

TO EXCHANGE.—Forty thousand dollars worth of Staple Uncut Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, in full cases, and Ready-Made Clothing, to exchange for Real Estate and cash. The above stocks are all fresh, and have never been offered in market. Apply to MAPPA & COLLINS, Room No. 9 Warner's Hall.

CITY BONDS.—We are paying the highest market price for
CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS BONDS.
C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A partner with this amount is wanted in a safe and highly profitable manufacturing business, already established, with ready customers. Article staple and sold for cash. References unexceptionable given and required. No agents need apply. Notes, with names in full, directed to Box 1719, Chicago Post Office, stating time and place for interview, will receive prompt attention.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST CLASS Real Estate Security, on reasonable terms, at the
Loan Agency of
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
Strayed or stolen from the West Division, a small Brown Indian Pony (gelding). The Pony has a white spot in the forehead, and considerable white hair through it, which adds to its appearance ... [partly illegible] BALLANTYNE, at the Tribune Office, will receive the above reward.

WHALE OIL SOAP FOR DE...

CONNECTICUT
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co'y.
CAPITAL
OVER
$4,500,000.
This Company, organized in 1846, on a system
ENTIRELY MUTUAL,
Furnishes Insurance in all the various forms and in all the various contingencies for which Life Insurance is desired, at the
ACTUAL COST
To the Policy Holders.
THERE IS NO
STOCK OR GUARANTY FUND
IN THIS COMPANY, TO
ABSORB THE PROFITS,
But all the SURPLUS is ANNUALLY credited to the holders of Policies.
Besides the ordinary Policies, this Company issues
TEN YEAR,
— OR —
NON-FORFEITURE
POLICIES,
On More Favorable Terms than any other Company.
THE RIGID ECONOMY
Of the "Connecticut Mutual," in the management of its business, permits
LARGE DIVIDENDS,
WHICH HAVE AVERAGED
50 PER CENT.
ANNUALLY.
L. D. Olmsted & Co,
AGENTS.

FITTING ROOM!—Ladies in want of
SKIRTS OR CORSETS,
Will find it advantageous to call at
78 LAKE STREET.
Where a commodious
FITTING ROOM
Has been opened for their special benefit, thus ensuring a
Satisfactory Fit,
From the LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK of these goods in Chicago.
SKIRTS from three to fifty springs. CORSETS, all size, styles and qualities. New style Dress Trimmings, received daily. Fresh arrivals of desirable
GUIPURE LACES,
Gloves, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES!
OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

"SKEDADDLE" QUICKSTEP.
JUST OUT.
Composed by J. MOLTER. Published by H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street. Price 25 cents.
☞ Copies mailed on receipt of marked price.

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS,
And Welch's Splints.
Orders addressed to
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph street,
Or, H. C. GILLETT, M. D., Chicago, Ill.,
General Western Agents, will receive prompt attention.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,
And Hose.
NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be
Can I Afford to have a
PEACE-MAKER
COOKING STOVE?
But can I afford to do without one?
THE PEACE-MAKER
Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while its CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combining the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.
THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done OVER LIVE COALS, without any fumes or odor escaping into the room.
VAN SHAACK,
47----State Street----47
HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure
RETURN TICKETS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry.
Send for particulars to
SAMPLE & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool, and New York. JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier, 164 South Clark street, can be found from eight in the morning until eight in the evening every day. No charge for consultation. The afflicted will receive a speedy and permanent cure of all Blood Diseases.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT. For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or individual should be without it. W. HUTCHINSON, Sole agent for the West, 84 Dearborn st.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale at the lowest rates by JESUP KENNEDY & CO., 10 Wells street, Agents for Manufacturers.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds.
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.
Bowie Knives and Military Goods ... [partly illegible] ... Lake street.

100 TO 1,000 ACRES OF GOOD land in Illinois or Iowa, at low figures, to exchange for ... Tribune Office.

VAULTS AND ...

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

ATTENTION ALL!

People of Illinois! Come to the polls next week Tuesday! Let not a man fail! Leave your corn and your shops and vote on that day, if you never vote again—not for a President, nor a Governor—but for *yourselves*, your rights, your interests, protection to your property, your character, and all that you value. A vote is a cheap and easy way to defend all these when danger *now* approaches. We charge you not to neglect it.

It is for you to choose between the new and the old constitution. If you don't want the new one, you must *vote to save the old one*. The new one is full of new theories, untried experiments, and invasions of the peoples' rights. There is no reason why it should be adopted. Under the old one all is safe. There is no risk in holding on to it. It has led us on to great prosperity. Why not be satisfied with it? Why try such experiments? Why launch out into deep and unknown perils?

The delegates who framed this new constitution claim that they know better than you what is right, and what you need. It is no such thing. They had objects to serve, which you know nothing of. Trust them not. If they have erred, don't suffer on their account.

The convention cost the State an hundred thousand dollars. But that is no reason why the State should throw away *two hundred thousand dollars more every year* by adopting it. This is sure to follow. It is a severe penalty to pay. Do you think this is good economy? If not, say so—and get your neighbors to say so, too.

Don't ask simply what *must*, or *probably will* happen under this new constitution. But ask what *may be done*. That's the question for you. That's the only text. Did you ever know a constitution or a law to permit a bad thing to be done, but that it was *sure* to come? Never. Look at the *abolition of the Grand Jury*. If you prize *character* for yourselves, or your families, don't commit it to the sport of every vile person around you. Are you ready to obey the writ which shall drag you to answer an infamous and malicious charge, before any ignoramus, because some wretch or miscreant chooses to make it? Have you made up your minds to this? What shall protect you?

Our fathers would have battled if they could have got nothing better, with pitchforks and scythes, for the protection of a Grand Jury; and any attempt to wrest it from them would have brought on a revolution. They knew its value and prized it. Shall we throw it away, when we already have it without cost? If so, then vote for the new constitution; and as a consequence, let every community be the theatre of perpetual broils and tumults, and let every reputation a bauble.

Shall we weigh money against the repose and tranquillity afforded by a Grand Jury? Its value is not to be told. The system is worth all it costs, an hundred fold. Shall we barter it away for nothing? Riches may protect some, but what shall the poor man do?

MEXICO AND THE REBELLION.

It is well known that the military organization which the secession leaders planned for establishing their confederacy and resisting the power of the Union, was that called the "Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle;" and the pretext given out for the creation of such an institution, filled with political schemers and military aspirants, was to invade and conquer the northern provinces of Mexico, or if possible the whole of that devoted country. To protect such an unparalleled scheme of crime and piracy on a weak and friendly State, the pretence was set up that such an intervention in Mexican affairs was absolutely necessary to restore that torn and distracted country to a state of peace and prosperity; and also that the institution of slavery, on whose permanent and growing existence, so much of the true welfare of mankind depended, should not be exposed to the encroaching influence, and dangerous nearness of a State that cherished free institutions, so near its southern borders. In the avowed schemes, and well known proceedings and expectations of the Knights of the Golden Circle, we find all the ruling motives and purposes of the rebel leaders. Underlying the whole, the primitive work which was to hold up all the glorious fruits and foliage of this new creation, was slavery; while martial glory, the high deeds of knightly valor, the dazzling rewards of military rank, and the broad and rich provinces that were to be brought beneath the rule of the gallant captains, and illustrious soldiers, who had done signal feats of arms in this magnificent raid amid the deep valleys and glittering mines of Mexico, now relied upon to captivate the imagination, and fasten to the scheme all that was ambitious, ardent, and adventurous in the spirit of Southern men.

There is an element of speculation, and of gambling; of running great risks to reach great fortunes; of intense excitement in wild adventure and deadly danger; of staking all upon one throw, and standing the hazard of the die, that has a resistless and magic power over some men. There is a fascination in great crime, and an overmastering temptation in high and splendid villainy, to those born and raised in the midst of slavery. To the proud spirits bred up in lordly arrogance beneath the shadow of aristocratic society, nothing can be tamer than the Christain life of going about doing good; and scarcely any thing more repugnant, than stooping to bear the burdens of the lowly, or to share the toils and cares of the poor. The men from whom Rebellion fills its ranks are not so gospelled. Self-denial, self-sacrifice, and suffering for others, are the religious graces and divine privilege of the menial and the slave; but for this chosen breed of noble bloods heaven holds out the richer prizes of high place and large power; it endows them with loftier gifts of ambition, rank, and breeding; it promises them to wield the sword and the scepter, and to crown them with homage and fame. Waste and barren of all inducements to exertion or enterprise, must the level fields of a popular government appear to such spirits. There is to this bad and reckless ambition, no hope to be found of superior place and lasting power, in the dismal plane of universal equality; and how void of all chance to the born aristocrat to have his own lordly will and way, must that dreary land seem in which justice and humanity guard the rights and redress the wrongs of the humblest. Such men, who claim to be by birth better than their fellows; who demand for their blood more indulgence and luxury; who believe that by nature they are born to rule, and others to submit; and who will never for a moment give up their inborn and divine right and privilege, to bow the heads, and plant their feet on the necks of other men, must, from their very disposition and make, either fling down and destroy all popular institutions, or perish in the effort; or else, finding the work to be hopeless here, go forth to other lands to work out the genuine fruits, the mischiefs and wrongs that are essential to their existence.

These noble rebels and ambitious traitors cannot destroy our free institutions. They must themselves begin to see and bitterly realize that hope to be baseless. Many of them will doubtless perish; but a large number will probably escape, and it is altogether probable that an attempt will be made by many of them, to overrun, subdue, and acquire a part or a whole of Mexico for the establishing of their followers and the carrying out of their ambitious schemes. To men so daring and adventurous as to deem it possible to overthrow the immense power of the Union, and who seemed to be entirely confident of success in a conflict with the vastly superior strength of the free States, the invasion and subjection of Mexico would seem but a holiday task; and they would sweep down upon her as to a gay and glorious frolic. They cannot discover in the character of the Mexican people any reason to doubt that slavery would prosper among them; and the country is so near, access to it so easy, and the prospect of success so encouraging, that it would be strange if she did not become the victim of these atrocious and detested traitors, so soon as they are driven from our midst. The rebellion will then be carrying out truly the projects and purposes which were originally set up by the Knights of the Golden Circle.

A VOICE FROM EGYPT.

The letter that we publish from Franklin county, lower Egypt, throws considerable light on the state of feeling down in the ninth district on the Peter Funk constitution. The writer, who is a leading citizen of that section, declares that every secessionist and rebel sympathizer supports the iniquitous thing, while the loyal war Democrats are against it. The same dividing line runs through parties in every county in the State. Chicago is divided into loyalists and secessionists, as well as Egypt, though the proportion of the latter is smaller, and their avowals of treason less open, but at heart they are every whit as rotten as their brethren at the other end of the State. *Every secessionist is hot for the new constitution.* We submit that this is a very suspicious circumstance. They must see something in it that will strengthen their bad cause and enable them to weaken the Government. What is it?

Gen. Birney.

We know nothing of Gen. Birney. But for the sake of the reputation of a Federal officer which should be dear to all, we are glad to learn that the charges of cowardice against him at the battle of Fair Oaks will likely prove unfounded. The facts appear to be that after obeying orders of Gen. Heintzelman, to advance up the Richmond and York River railroad, and form in line of battle, he received an order from Gen. Kearney, the chief of his division, to fall back immediately to his original position, as his remaining at such an advanced point rendered him liable to be cut off. Obeying the order, the next morning he received a note from Gen. Heintzelman, relieving him of his command "for disobedience of orders." The general yielded his command to the senior colonel of the brigade, and retired to his tent. On the following morning (Monday) Gen. Kearney addressed a letter to Gen. Heintzelman, in which he makes use of the following complimentary language: "I am positive that Gen. Birney has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country, orders apparently conflict. The fact of his saving Couch's division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

The Future.

"One Jeff. Davis" lately issued a belligerent programme, in which he states that this war shall last for twenty years. Our government seems inclined to join issue on this programme, and has commenced preparing for the protracted campaign. General Order No. 59, just issued by the War Department, directs that a camp of instruction for fifty thousand men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in due proportion—is to be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md., under command of Major General Wool. We presume this fifty thousand to be the new enlistment of that number for three years volunteers authorized by the War Department a month ago—an altogether different affair from the three months State militia lately summoned to the Capital. They will form a reserve *corps d'armes*, whence reinforcements will be drawn to fill up voids made by battle or disease, and thus the regiments in the field be kept full.

Confederate Debt.

We see it stated in the southern papers that the Confederate debt exceeded $410,000,000 at the beginning of May. This is rather more than the Federal debt, but it should be recollected that nearly all the materials of war, ammunition, provisions, etc., with the exception of what was stolen by them from the United States government, has cost the Confederates full double the ordinary prices. To be added to this is also the obligations they have given to individuals for the destruction of their cotton, loss of negroes, etc., which are not included in their estimates. The Confederates at this moment cannot owe less than $500,000,000. We presume this debt does not trouble Jeff. and his confederates. Who expects it will ever be paid?

The Rebel Force at Richmond.

The story going the rounds of the press that the Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Richmond, Va., had written to some friends in New Haven that the Confederate forces in and around Richmond amounted to 200,000 effective men, is authentatively contradicted in the New York *Times*. But one letter has been received from Dr. Stiles, by his *friends* in New Haven, since the stoppage of the mails, now nearly one year, and in that one which was received some months since, there was not one word in reference to the war.

A Scandinavian College.

A project is on foot to establish a Scandinavian College in the Northwest. It is stated that the King of Sweden takes a lively interest in the matter, and will contribute liberally in aid of the object. The location of the college has not been determined, but the matter is in the hands of judicious men who will act with a due regard to the interests of the new institution.

Sword to Commodore Wilkes.

The sword presented to Commodore Charles Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, who captured Mason and Slidell, voted him by the city of Boston, was presented to the recipient at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, on Saturday last. The sword is a splendid article, of the navy pattern, costing $800. The committee of presentation comprised the Mayor and several members of the council. The Commodore, in reply to the committee, said:

It is unnecessary for me to refer to that act (the capture of Mason and Slidell) except to remark that my judgment still affirms that act, and were I placed under similar circumstances, I should not hesitate to act again as I did in that affair. I trust their capture will prove the cause of great blessings to this country and other nations in establishing the great American doctrine of neutral rights on the ocean, or a settlement of international law, established now by precedent.

Two Important Bills.

In the House of Representatives on Monday. Mr. Arnold our Representative, introduced the following important measures:

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Arnold, previous notice having been given, introduced a bill to provide for the relief of honest but unfortunate debtors, and the distribution of their property among their creditors by a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the special committee on the subject.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS.

Mr. Arnold submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the improvement of the harbors on the northern lakes, and the deepening and improvement of the channel over the St. Clair Flats.

Our Loss at Fair Oaks.

In opposition to the official report of our loss at Fair Oaks, putting it 5,739, a Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:

The more we know concerning the loss in in the battles of Richmond on Saturday and Sunday, May 31 and June 1, the larger are the figures that correctly denote our loss in killed, wounded and missing. Two days since I was assured by a gentleman directly from the field, that our loss would be between 6,000 to 8,000. To-day I am assured by gentlemen direct from the front, connected with the medical department of the army, and since the battle engaged every hour in collecting and caring for our killed and wounded, that our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is not less than 10,000. I have the name of a gentleman, whose veracity cannot be disputed, that Gen. McClellan has said that our loss in the action of the two days would not be less than 10,000. The estimate is repeated by several gentlemen from the White House to-day.

The Consular Difficulties at New Orleans.

[From the National Era, 10th.]

We learn that the members of the foreign legations here have been keenly alive to the subject of the difficulties which occurred between General Butler and the foreign consuls in New Orleans, on his taking military possession of that city. A friendly correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Van Limburg (the Minister from the Netherlands) has taken place concerning this matter. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in whose good judgment and integrity all parties have confidence, will at once proceed to New Orleans as a commissioner of the State Department, in order to take the necessary proof for final consideration.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Confiscation again—The Rebel Sequestration and Confiscation Acts—What has been done under them—Prospects of the House bill in the Senate—Washington Jail and the District Penitentiary—Soldiers confined in the latter Institution—How to conciliate a first-class Traitor.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1862.

The tax bill out of the way for the time being, the House confiscation bill must next command the attention of the Senate, and this time be decided one way or the other. The rebel Congress have enacted two confiscation laws during the brief period in which they have played at the science of government, and what is more to the purpose, they have executed them. I managed to obtain copies of these acts at Norfolk two or three weeks ago, and I presume a brief synopsis of their contents will not be uninteresting to the readers of the TRIBUNE at this juncture.

The first one (approved August 30, 1861,) declares "that all and every, the *lands*, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within these Confederate States, and every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, by or for any alien enemy since the 21st day of May, 1861, be, and the same are hereby sequestrated by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen or resident of the Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States, (*i. e.*, Northern traitors,) in the prosecution of the present war between the Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he may suffer any loss or injury under the act of the United States to which this act is retaliatory, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure, condemnation or confiscation of the property of citizens or residents of the Confederate States, or other persons aiding said Confederate States, and the same shall be seized and disposed of as provided in this act." The pretense of retaliation here made is based upon the act of the extra session of Congress, confiscating property used for insurrectionary purposes, namely: forts, ships, firearms, munitions of war, and negro slaves employed in the service of the enemy. This was deemed sufficient cause for the confiscation of every conceivable thing owned by a citizen of the loyal States in the South, including real estate.

The citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, are excepted from the provisions of the act. The third section makes it the duty of every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling the property of such alien enemy to give full information thereof to the public receiver, under penalty of a fine of 5,000, and imprisonment six months, "and shall be further liable to be sued by said Confederate States and subjected to pay double the value of the estate, property, or effects of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control." The remainder of the act prescribes the method of ascertaining, condemning and selling the property of loyal citizens and resting their titles respectively in the rebel purchasers.

The second act seems to have been adopted a short time before the rebel congress adjourned. It is published in the Richmond *Enquirer* of March 31, 1862. It amends the previous one sweeping the proceeds of the sales of confiscated estates into the Confederate treasury, instead of paying it to their own despoiled citizens. It drops, for the most part, the word sequestration, and adopts confiscation instead. It provides additional penalties for the failure of agents or debtors of northern citizens to divulge and pay over the sums held or owed, and it alters some of the machinery of selling, and depositing the funds realized from sales.

That the stringent and merciless provisions of these acts have been fully enforced everybody knows. The rebel journals have boasted that $500,000,000 had been or would be secured by them. The declaration or insinuation that the measures were retaliatory; that they were provoked and justified by anything done by the United States government, (even if we can place them on a footing of equality with the United States as a nation,) is a lie. They have exercised the power of confiscation in the most summary and unsparing manner. Yet, when it is proposed to exercise the same power in behalf of loyal citizens against professed traitors, there are a class of persons in Congress who argue against the expediency of employing it. More than half of Mr. Cowan's speech on Judge Trumbull's bill was of this character—a sober, serious argument against the expediency of doing in behalf of the loyal portion of the country the very thing that has been done by rebels against us. He said it would be the occasion of feuds, and hates, and heart-burnings, and bad blood, and lacerated feelings—as though the only feelings fit to be lacerated were those of loyal white men on the one hand and loyal black men on the other.

But there is a better prospect of the passage of an efficient confiscation bill now than there ever has been before. The moral effect of the vote in the House has been very strong on the Senate, and I should not be surprised to find so obstinate an opponent of the measure as Judge Collamer finally voting for it. The vote in the House signifies that *the people want the bill to pass*, and the Senators are very few who will not do what their constituents are determined to have done, if they can find out what it is.

It was my fortune to visit Washington jail at an early period of the session, and to relate some extraordinary facts concerning the same. I may say, in passing to notice another penal institution, that the jail has successfully withstood all the assaults made upon it, and bids fair to outlast all its defamers. The penitentiary of the District of Columbia has beauties as well as the jail. There are ninety-six United States soldiers (volunteers) confined in that institution for various terms, ranging from six months to five years, on the finding of *courts martial*—the most of them sent thither for the most trivial offenses, without any thing in the nature of a jury trial, without any defense, and without the right of appeal. One is marked down for three years for the crime of *stealing a newspaper*. Another ruffian is doing penance for a long term, in company with murderers, burglars and forgers, for speaking disloyalty to a sergeant! Another is serving out a term for "desertion," in company with the worst class of felons, for having overstayed his time on a certain occasion, when he had obtained leave of absence to go to Baltimore to see a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married; and before coming to the penitentiary, he had worn the ball and chain four months as a part of the sentence, in many instances these convicts, (so-called) were sent to the penitentiary without any commitment in writing—the finding of the court-martial sent after them a week or two subsequently, according to the leisure of the adjutant or other functionary having charge of it. It must be said in justice to the warden of the penitentiary that he is very anxious to get rid of these inmates, and in this he is seconded by the Secretary of the Interior, who holds that the military courts have no right to send persons to the penitentiary at all. Attorney General Bates thinks differently and has decided that they must stay there and serve their terms out, right or wrong—whether the sentences are just or unjust. The disagreement will have to be settled by Congress, and it ought to be settled without delay. In many cases probably the punishment is merited, but in others there is such manifest and outrageous injustice that Congress would be grossly derelict if it should fail to separate the innocent from the guilty and correct the harsh treatment inflicted upon brave and loyal men for the most trivial offenses.

A painful and hardly credible report has been in circulation for a week or more to the effect that Gen. McClellan has stationed a guard around the White House, on the Pamunky, the property of the rebel Colonel Lee, not permitting the premises to be entered by anybody, although the building is needed for a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers. I was assured yesterday by a Western member of Congress, who has just returned from the place, *that such is the fact*. When a representation of the circumstance was made to Gen. McClellan, he replied that the surgeon in charge had not applied for the use of the building, that it would accommodate only a small number anyhow, and that the soldiers under treatment there would get along just as well in tents. Whether this is a sufficient answer the reader can judge for himself. The superiority of houses, even Virginia houses, over tents, for the use of typhoid patients, or those undergoing amputation, is tolerably well established. If the surgeon in charge is more solicitous to preserve the property of a parricide from contamination than to provide for the comfort of his invalid soldiers, it is very easy to understand why he has not made a requisition for the residence of the aristocratic Col. Lee.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Texans on their way Home—Murder.

We have the Santa Fe *Gazette* of May 24th. Like most papers published at important points, it has little or no local information. We give the following only:

THE TEXANS.

The Texans reached Mesilla with five pieces of artillery and seven wagons. It is said that after stopping a short time at Fort Fillmore to recruit their exhausted energies they would continue their homeward bound march, firmly convinced that campaigning in New Mexico is not the thing they supposed it was before they had the benefits of experience. General Sibley is reported at Fort Bliss, far in advance of his command, taking care of himself as he generously permits all others who were under his charge to do. Jeff. Davis will have a heavy account to settle with Sibley. The latter most undoubtedly had the New Mexican expedition organized and fitted out by means of misrepresentations at Richmond. No man who knew as much as Sibley did about this country, could be so blind as not to know that two or three thousand men could not, under any possible combination of circumstances, take possession of and hold New Mexico. Sibley knew better. Let his brain be saturated as much as it may be with whisky it could not be so entirely destroyed as to make him ignorant of this fact.

Davis, as a military man, will hold him to an accountability too, for the inhuman manner in which he treated his men. In the camp and on the field of battle, he was alike negligent of their wants. Sick and wounded were in hospital without provision being made by him for their comfort or recovery. On the final retreat, those of the sick and wounded who could not be removed, were thrown entirely upon the charities of the Federal authorities, who, we are pleased to say, have acted the generous part toward a vanquished enemy, and have ministered to their wants in a manner deserving all praise.

THE FIGHT AT FAIR OAKS.

Rebel Accounts.

JEFF. DAVIS ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 2, 1862.

I render you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st of May, and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced intrenchments, several batteries of artillery and many standards, and everywhere drove them from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The general will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

GENERAL JOHNSTON WOUNDED.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chickahominy. The only thing to be regretted is the unfortunate wound of General Johnston. That was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, but with great difference between the promise of the first and the accomplishment of the second. The whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan when the animating mind was withdrawn; and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts of Saturday came flabbing down into indifference on Sunday. Nevertheless, the enemy was whipped—well whipped—and lost not less than ten thousand men, perhaps many more, as their own lists will shortly show.

THE LINES ABOUT RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.]

The enemy fired a few shells into the woods on yesterday, and, we understand, a little skirmishing was indulged in, with no effect of importance, upon one or two points of the "lines of the Chickahominy." Our army, as a prudential movement, occasioned by no demonstration of the enemy, have fallen back a distance of about two miles, leaving the enemy in possession of the swamp—a decidedly questionable legacy. Rumors were current that Burnside had landed a force below Drury's Bluff, but, although the report is credible, we could trace it to no authentic source. A renewal of the contest below Richmond is daily anticipated.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

The heavy rains of Tuesday night, and which continued throughout the greater part of yesterday, gave the quietus to any contemplated movements by either army on the line in front of Richmond. There was no firing along the lines except the discharging of guns that had become wet during the storm, rendering it necessary to empty the charges.

There were rumors of the capture of numerous prisoners, but the rumors were without that very necessary ingredient, reliability. There were several casualties yesterday from picket firing. On Tuesday Capt. Randall Harrison, Adjutant of the Fifteenth Virginia regiment, was shot and severely wounded while out reconnoitering with Capt. Walker, of the Richmond Light Guard. He is in the city, not dangerously hurt.

[From the Petersburg Express, June 5.]

We understand that our army about Richmond was drawn up in line of battle all day yesterday, expecting an attack. The attack, it is thought, was only deferred because of the heavy rains which fell during the morning yesterday. The Yankees were busy intrenching themselves all of Tuesday. This was witnessed by our scouts from the tops of tall trees. The floods in all probability filled their trenches yesterday, and rendered them untenable, but the Yankees, with their characteristic energy, will bale out the water as fast as it falls. We hear, too, that the enemy dealt largely in balloons yesterday and the day previous, having up as many as three at one time during portions of the day. A battle at any moment need not surprise our readers. We are pleased to hear that our generals are fully prepared for the attack, let it come at any moment the enemy may please to make it.

[From the Richmond Whig, June 4.]

Having demonstrated our ability to drive the Yankees from their intrenchments, our troops occupy ground from which they can watch and counteract the approaches of the foe. A view of the country around Richmond is highly encouraging for defense. The ground is broken by ravines, and so covered with foliage, that the position and movement of troops is easily masked. If McClellan brings up ordnance heavier than ours, its range can be of very little value, since it would be impossible to determine the positions of troops with any certainty at more than two miles, and they could be readily removed or concealed, or could advance within range of our own artillery.

RICHMOND THE "LAST DITCH"—MAJOR GENERAL LEE IN COMMAND OF THE REBEL FORCES.

[From the Petersburg Express, June 5.]

On Tuesday Major General Robert W. Lee was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to General Johnston, and, upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them, in a very few words, that the army had made its last retreat, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "Victory or death!" The response was cheers from all the regiments.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Christian-like Philosophy of the Avalanche.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

We have the *Avalanche* of the 9th, from which we make such extracts as may seem of interes to our readers:

TO THE VINDICTIVE * * * * Our city is now under Federal rule, and those who were most remote from power under Confederate rule, at present stand nearest the throne with the Federals. We freely rebuked intolerance and oppressions under the late rule; we acted conscientiously and from a sense of duty and right. What was wrong in one set, will be equally wrong in the other set, under the vicissitudes of war. We appeal to the liberality and magnanimity of our people, to forego all selfish, vindictive or retaliating measures upon rivals or from malice. If one set of individuals did wrong let us profit by their errors, rather than imitate them. "Smitten on one cheek, turn the other," is the Christian rule; let us be Christians, borne up and sustained by the virtues of patience, fortitude and forbearance, dealing mildly, justly and leniently with those who may stand in the pathway of our ambition of our interests, or may heretofore have done us injury. "Forgive and forget" the past, should be the motto of neighbors; doing to others as we would be done by. All condemn the invocation of the wrath of government officials, to gratify vindictive personal resentments, yet, alas! too many are guilty of the sin which they condemn. Let us cultivate good relations towards our neighbors in the hour of common calamities. Our city in the possession of our foes—each man deprecates the invasion of our land by a power which we cannot resist. All are alike humiliated. It is the time and the proper occasion to buoy up and support each other rather than to weaken, injure, or crush old rivals and opponents. We would also call the attention of the present authorities to the injustice they may inflict on civilians, and the dishonor they might unknowingly attach to their cause, by the too easy entertainment of each officious tale, however plausibly told. He scarce can be honest to them who would be dishonest to his own people.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.—We direct the attention of our readers specially to the order of General Fitch, upon the subject of slaves. This is a step in the right direction and cannot fail to quiet the apprehensions of many of our people upon a subject of vital interest to the South. With candor and truth we can say that General Fitch, while in the councils of the nation, always stood by the constitutional rights of the South.

DISAPPOINTMENTS.—There has been little Union sentiment expressed, or manifestations of partiality for our present rulers exhibited since the occupation of this city. Much less feeling has been displayed than was expected by them we doubt not, and by many of our people. It is due to frankness to state that our present rulers have acted with marked propriety since their arrival in our city. They are orderly, disciplined and well-behaved—in this respect our people have been much disappointed.

MAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES.—We learn that the provost marshal will attend to having letters sent North for any one wishing to communicate with that section, until a regular mail communication is established.

—The negroes about the city seem to imagine that they are to have a "good time," if we may judge by the frequent runaways we hear of. No less than ten runaways were picked up by the police yesterday. They will soon find out that they are not to be relieved from labor and made parlor ornaments.

THE CURRENCY.—We learn that it will be the policy here, as at Nashville, to leave the community and business men to regulate and determine the currency or medium of exchange for themselves. In a word, to interfere as little as possible with the domestic arrangements and operations of the city.

THE CITY.—Yesterday was remarkably quiet. The weather was clear and cool for the season, and the churches were well attended, considering the sparsity of our population. The curbstone orators were not out in full force, but the sidewalks and corners were nevertheless well filled with pedestrains of all classes. The bluff still continues a place of attraction, and all day long throngs could be seen there watching the movements of the fleet in the river. A gentleman who was watching the quick and noisy movements of the little tugs in the river yesterday, very pertinently remarked that they seemed to him to be making a great noise because they were not as large as the other boats in the river. The "reliable gentleman" got to the city yesterday by the "clothes-line" route, and reported the capture of Nasville by the Confederates, and Richmond by the Federals; but as he only staid long enough to drop his reports without being made to prove them, there was precious little credence given to such remarkable stories. He must have lied under a mistake. The city was distressingly quiet yesterday, and the police had an easy time.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

ADDRESS TO THE People of the State of Illinois. BY Twenty-two Leading Democrats.

[From the Chicago Post.]

To the people of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned, citizens and legal voters of this state, having carefully examined the provisions of the constitution framed by the late constitutional convention, and from such examination having become satisfied that the adoption of the proposed constitution would be a serious and permanent injury to the welfare of the State, deem it our duty to oppose the adoption of the same. While, as members of the Democratic party, we might desire some changes in State and county officers, we are unwilling to jeopardize the best interests of the State, in order to afford an opportunity to make such changes at the present time. Such changes can be made by the people in due time, under our present constitution, and in our judgment it is far better for them to allow the present incumbents in office to hold their offices for the brief period of their official terms, than to sacrifice the best interests of the State for the purpose of making any changes of its officers. No mere party considerations can in our judgment justify so serious an injury to the State as the adoption of the new constitution. Our objections to it are, that it does not remedy the chief defects of the present constitution, and adds new provisions to our organic law, that are unnecessary, uncalled for, and destructive to the public welfare.

The experience of the last twelve years has proved the old constitution defective in three particulars:

First. It did not allow sufficient salaries for the legislative, executive and judicial officers of the State.

Second. It did not provide for a sufficient number of judges of the supreme court.

Third. The collection of the constitutional two mill tax was no longer necessary, as the creditors of the State did not call for the money thereby raised, and the State debt was being rapidly extinguished.

It is well known to those familiar with the legislative history of the State, that, could these defects have been remedied in any other way, no convention would have been called. Under our old constitution the State has prospered in every interest beyond precedent, and no essential change was required except in the particulars already mentioned. Since the vote in favor of a constitutionrl convention a great change has occured in our State and national affairs. The two-mill tax which was then necessary, is now required as a sinking fund and to pay the increased indebtedness of the State, and if not levied under the provisions of the old constitution, must be levied under an act of the legislature. The new constitution does not increase the number of judges of the supreme court until after 1870, and we think in a time like the present, the mere question of salaries may be deferred a little longer, without great detriment to the State. The judges of the supreme court undoubtedly ought to have larger salaries, but if the additional duties and expenses imposed upon them by the new constitution are not required, we have no doubt that the present judges will hold their offices until their terms of office expire, and thus give ample time to make all necessary amendments of the constitution in regard to the salaries of those officers. Under the new constitution, judges of the supreme court are to be elected in November, 1862, and their salaries are now prescribed by law. The salaries cannot be changed during their terms of office, which are to be three, six and nine years, and there is no way in which such salaries can be increased until those terms expire, except by a law to be passed by an extra session of the Legislature to be held before November next. The expense of an extra session of the Legislature should be avoided, unless absolutely required. The legislative and executive officers of the State are not suffering for the want of larger salaries, and there is no immediate necessity for a change of the constitution for their relief. We cannot now foresee the future wants and necessities of the State, and while we are struggling for our very existence as a nation, and 60,000 of our best and bravest citizens have no time to maturely consider the provisions of the new constitution, we think it better not to make any great changes, in our organic law, that are unnecessary and uncalled for. The new constitution makes new and important changes in the laws relating to works of public improvements, tending to hinder their progress and prevent capital from coming here to assist in the development of our resources. It is evident that, had the provisions of the new constitution been in force during the last twelve years, very few of our great public works would have been undertaken. It gives to the present banks of the state a perpetual monopoly of the right to issue and circulate bank notes in the state. Under its provisions no Iowa, Indiana or Ohio State Bank notes are allowed to circulate, although the banks issuing them are perfectly solvent, and without regard to our supply of coin. It provides for five places for holding terms of the supreme court, when there is no need of more than the present number, and increases the number of clerks and the cost of the judiciary. It provides for the election of 100 county attorneys, and many other new and costly officers for which no present necessity exists. The present constitution provides that "the general assembly shall direct by law in what manner suits may be brought against the State," and there is no necessity for the provision in the new constitution in regard to bringing such suits. It is obvious that the provision of the new constitution, in this respect, was intended to allow the holders of the McAllister and Stebbins claim to harass the State by suit, after being spurned by every honest legislator for the last ten years. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace may be enlarged under the provisions of the new constitution to an unwise extent. They may be empowered to try all civil suits of every description without regard to the amount in controversy, and are to be restrained only in regard to the amount of their judgment or decrees. They may be empowered to punish by imprisonment, for a time not exceeding thirty days. We think it unwise to allow the legislature to confer such extensive powers on justices of the peace. The county courts, under the new constitution, are to be invested with a new and extraordinary jurisdiction. The authority to try offenses in a summary manner is dangerous to every community where such authority exists.

Trials in that manner require no written complaint, and a party charged with an offense is entirely deprived of the right of trial by jury. No record of the proceedings, except the sentence of the court, is preserved. All offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, are to be tried by this extraordinary mode of trial. There is no limitation in regard to the amount of the fine which these courts may be authorized to impose, nor as to the length of time which they may be authorized to imprison. The larger number of offenses mentioned in the statutes of the State are to be tried by these courts, in a manner that affords no redress for errors of judgment, and in violation of well established principles of civil liberty. These original civil jurisdiction conferred upon the courts is not likely to advance the administration of justice, and their appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace will only serve to increase and protract litigation to the annoyance of every good citizen. The provisions for the transfer of business from those courts which are to be abolished to the circuit courts are so framed as to hazard the interests of those having rights dependent upon the judgments of those courts. The courts abolished, and their officers will have no power whatever over such judgments and decrees, and the circuit courts are only invested with jurisdiction of such suits and proceedings as are pending at the time of such transfer. There is no provision for the transfer of the records of those courts which are to be abolished, nor for their exemplification. Neither is there any provision for the enforcements of the judgments and decrees of those courts rendered prior to the time when the powers of such courts are to cease. The immense interests dependent upon the judgments of those courts ought not to be prejudiced, and perhaps destroyed by hasty and inconsiderate constitutional provisions. The provisions of the new constitution in regard to the supreme court, are uncertain, and our whole judicial system, now well settled and understood, is to be unsettled, and so to remain until it is again established by judicial construction.

While we would, as members of the Democratic party, rejoice to see its interests promoted in all proper ways, we do not think it can derive any substantial advantages from the adoption of the new constitution. The Democratic party of this State has not committed itself for or against that instrument, and under these circumstances, and in view of our obligations and duties as citizens, we are constrained to say to our fellow citizens, that, in our opinion, the new constitution is defective in the particulars we have mentioned. Its provisions, in many other important particulars, are so uncertain and conflicting as necessarily to lead to great difficulties, if put in force. It proposes many new and uncalled for changes in our political system, which are likely to seriously injure many of the most important interests of the State. It was framed in a time of great public excitement, and we trust our fellow citizens will concur with us in opinion that it would be better not to adopt it, and to defer the subject to some future time when all our citizens shall have had at their homes full time and opportunity to consider what changes are needed in the constitution of the State.

H. D. COLVIN,	JOHN B. TURNER,
SAML. W. FULLER,	E. VAN BUREN,
BROCK McVICKAR,	W. K. McALLISTER,
JOHN FORSYTHE,	S. A. GOODWIN,
C. BE KWITH,	HUGH T. DICKEY,
MATTHEW LAFFLIN,	SIDNEY SMITH,
GEO. W. FLANDERS,	CHAS. WALKER,
DANL. BRAINARD,	GEO. H. LAFLIN,
C. V. TURNER,	SOL. A. SMITH,
U. F. LINDER,	W. S. GURNEE,
IRA Y. MUNN,	W. H. KING.

The Chicago *Post*, accompanies this address with the following remarks:

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In another column we publish this morning, an address signed by some of the best men in Chicago, all deeply interested in the welfare of the State, and particularly of this city. It is an appeal against the adoption of the new constitution. The signers are all Democrats, and men who have always enjoyed the confidence of their party, and of the public. They address their fellow citizens calmly and dispassionately. They present what they deem fatal objections to the justice, the wisdom and the expediency of adopting the new constitution. They do this it is true briefly, because to make an argument upon each objectionable feature, would extend the address beyond the limits of newspaper publication.

These gentlemen think, and very justly so, that at a time like this, when the existence of the Union depends upon the result of a gigantic civil war, and when it is possible that at so distant day Illinois may be called upon to decide as a State what position she will take in the great future, all attempts to trifle with the existing liberties of the people, are dangerous in the extreme.

Had the war commenced before the convention was called to revise the Constitution, there is no one who would propose that during our present convulsion of national affairs, the people of Illinois would undertake to overturn the existing laws of the State, and introduce new and untried theories into our fundamental law. Is this a time to abolish the jury, and to invest courts and judges with summary powers? Is this a time to give a legislature the whole and exclusive power over the State treasury, or to invest them with an unlimited authority to regulate the salaries of all the departments of the State government? It is well known that the authority to fix a salary is a great step in giving control over the action of the officer who receives that salary. It is true that no salary can be changed during the term for which a person is elected, but as all our officers are elected for short terms, and it is a weakness of human nature to desire a re-election, nothing is more certain than that each legislature will see the entire official force of the State lobbying to have the salaries increased, and as all experience has shown, the legislature will succumb. No State legislature in the Union having the power to increase salaries ever was able to resist the pressure, and the experience of Illinois shows that she has been no exception to the rule.

The convention was called to remedy certain defects in the existing constitution. One of these and the main one, was to remedy the great defect in the organization of the judiciary. Instead of amending that feature of the old constitution, the new one leaves the number of judges, their mode of election and their term of office, exactly as it was before, but it imposes upon them certain constitutional duties which if required will block up the course of business in that tribunal as will soon make it wholly useless. The additional change made is to give the legislature power, when the Supreme Court does not make decisions suitable to the political party in power, to turn said judges out of office, redistrict the State to suit the exigencies of the party, and order a new election for an increased number of judges of the right political stripe.

This is a dangerous power with which to invest any political party, and no party can safely adopt it, for when the time comes when it may be exercised, who can tell that this or that party will be in the supremacy. The teaching of history is to let the judiciary be as independent in point of salary always, and in the tenure of office as far as practicable and consistent with a due responsibility to the people. The responsibility of the supreme court to the people was sufficiently protected in the requirement that one-third of that court should retire every three years, without giving the legislature the extraordinary power to dismiss the whole court at any time when that tribunal did not make decisions to carry out the "platform" of the partisan-majority.

We trust the address will be read by all—by the friends as well as opponents of the new constitution. It proceeds from a number of gentlemen in this city who are well known politically, and who have and enjoy the full confidence personally of their fellow citizens. They are, as we have said, Democrats, and the most of them have taken an active and zealous part in all the political contests of the last ten years. They have been Democrats not because it was their personal, mercantile or professional benefit to be such, but because they believed in the Democratic faith. They now appeal to fellow citizens, to those with whom they have stood shoulder to shoulder during the many fierce and bitter contests, and ask them to pause and deliberate well before voting for the new constitution, which once adopted, they honestly and conscientiously believe will work such injury to the State, and produce such disasters to its people as to be irremediable. The constitution is no a matter of a day. It is to last for years. It must take six, it may take ten years to amend it. Once adopted it will be too late to recall the act. Any defect in the old constitution can be remedied and amended just as soon, if not much sooner than any provision in the new one.

These gentlemen, therefore, appeal to their fellow Democrats and to men of all parties to pause and reflect whether we had not better continue a year or two longer under the old familiar constitution, when with a restoration of peace and a return of national union and prosperity, the whole people can unite in making a constitution adapted to the existing wants and necessities of the State.

THE PETER FUNK CONSTITUTION IN LOWER EGYPT.

The War Democrats Against it.

[From the Douglas County Shield, 11th inst.]

BENTON, Franklin Co., Ill., June 5, 1862.

Editors Tuscola Shield:

I write you a line by this day's mail to give you some bits of information in relation to the feeling of the people in Egypt on the subject the new constitution, and you need not be surprised when I tell you that a very large proportion of our voters, if not a majority in the 9th Congressional district will on the 17th inst. record their votes against the infamous constitution.

I have just returned from Hamilton county, and while there, I saw John E. Whiting, from Carmi, and he informs me that it is no go in White, Wabash, Edwards and Wayne, and without some remarkable change among the people in Hamilton county, it will be voted down in that county. Hon. Hugh Cregg, Judge Douglas, J. M. Garstes, S. A. Martin, and many other leading democrats of that county are doing what they can to defeat it. They take the sensible view of the subject, that its adoption *will ruin Southern Illinois*. I have also heard from Saline and Gallatin, and it is strongly opposed in those counties. We have in Egypt, *two seperate and distinct parties*; war and anti-war. The anti-war party is opposed to coercion and fighting generally and especially when the blows are aimed at their "Southern Brethren," properly called Southern traitors. In a word they are opposed to any, and every measure or movement which has a tendency to weaken the rebels in arms against the Government, and strengthen the Federal Government. They are opposed to confiscation of rebel property. But if the Federal Government is determined on making the rebels help pay the expenses which they have brought upon the country, with tears in their eyes and uplifted hands, they exclaim, "take all their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, money, and every thing they have on earth, but let me implore you, in the name of God Almighty, not to interfere with the sacred institution of slavery—don't touch the negro." They call themselves the Democratic party. But our patriotic young men, who wish to see the rebellion put down and traitors punished, call them *Whang Doodles*, which they interpret to mean knights of the golden circle. This party to a man, will vote for the new constitution. But nearly all the men who are willing to stand by their government, and who have never forgot to raise their voice in its defense, and in defense of the brave soldiers who are sacrificing their lives by thousands on the bloody battle-fields to preserve it. When the action of the one and the conduct of the other were assailed by men who have openly avowed their sympathy with the traitors, will come forward on the 17th inst. and record their votes against the new constitution. And you may rest assured that the vote against it in lower Egypt will be quite large. I have not space to write you farther.

Your friend, S. E. FLANNIGAN.

FROM AUCTION.
RECEIVED THIS DAY
Thursday, May 22, 1862,
ANOTHER LOT OF 500 PIECES OF THOSE
PINE APPLE MUSLINS
A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.
100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Revered and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs,
For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.
150 Doz. of the finest quality of
LADIES LISLE HOSE.
Plain, open worked and embroidered.
For Two and Three Shillings.
Regular price six shillings and one dollar
500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color,
Ten Yards for One Dollar.
500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines,
FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.
500 Pieces best style and Finest quality Challies,
FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.
50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CRAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.
Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description
FROM AUCTION,
Manufacturers & Importers Direct
Our entire stock is bought for nett Cash
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT
From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

WANTED, 1000 AGENTS.
"THE MAP."
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP,
Showing at a glance the location of every
Battle Field Stamped in Colors,
Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked.
In every respect the Great Map for the time.
In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c., &c.
Retail price, 25 cents. Sample by mail, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
Agents Wanted.
LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES.
ADDRESS R. R. LANDON, Agent, Post Office Box 4422, No. 95 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE
73 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH,
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 Lake Street.

SMITH BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
43 South Water street, Chicago,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas,
WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &C.,
All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, " S. J. Surdam & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, " Smith, Pollard & Co.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING!
Terrible Sacrifice.
We shall open on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at
182 South Clark street,
A complete stock of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Which will be offered a unheard of prices,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
Great Bargains in Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c.
Elegant Grenadine Robes, worth $50, for....$25.00.
Splendid Silk " 30, for.... 20.00.
Beautiful Organdy " 15, for.... 5.00.
Berages, worth 75 cents per yard, for.... 37½ct.
Organdies, worth 37½ cents per yard, for.... 20 ct.
Lawns, Challies, Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c.
At prices worthy your attention.
REAL THREAD LACES
Will be sold at 50 cents on the dollar.
Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings, sold at Ruinous Prices.
Silk Mitts at one-half the usual price. Wonderful bargains in Gloves and Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen.
Ladies Silk Hose, worth $1.50, for....75c.
" 1.00, for....50c.
Gentlemen's Silk Hf. Hose, worth $1.00, for 50c.
GENTS' GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS at fifty per cent less than they can be bought at any other place in town.
MILLINERY GOODS.
We call attention of milliners to our stock of Ribbons, Flowers, &c., which are offered at great bargains.
FANS AT HALF PRICE.
Parasols at Wholesale Prices; Hoop Skirts, latest styles and prices to please ALL.
Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, and all sorts of little traps so low that all will buy.
In fact every article offered will be a bargain to the purchaser. Goods all warranted as represented, and will be freely shown to all. We invite an inspection of our goods, assuring our friends that by a strict and faithful attendance upon their wants, we hope to merit a large share of patronage. Come and see us.
JONES & CO.,
No. 182 South Clark street.

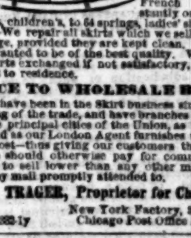
DRUGS.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
Have a large stock of goods, well bought, and offer them low to
CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.

DRUGS.
WILLIAM D. HARRIS,
87 South Water Street,
Jobber and dealer in
DRUGS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
Which I offer at low figures for cash or approved credit.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER ETNA,
Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,
IMPORTED ONLY BY
SUTTON & BURKITT,
We are in receipt of a fresh supply of the above beautiful material, in all widths. We would say to all ladies who have not seen this article, that it is made precisely like a ribbon, in lengths of 12 yards, and has a running cord in one edge, by means of which it can be drawn up to any desirable fullness.
It washes and wears well, and is incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any other Ruffling in the market. Also,
CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR WORSTED
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
SHIRTS.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS AT
$2.00.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit at
$2.00.
WYANT & POWERS,
No. 8 TREMONT BLOCK......DEARBORN STREET.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 156 Lake street, (Marine Bank Building.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 54 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 26 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 4322.

FENCE WIRE.
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 & 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.

BAUENDAHL & CO., Importers,
"HOPE BUILDING,"
No. 131 DUANE ST., NEW YORK,
Have now in store
Blue Cloths and Doeskins, for Army and Navy Orders.
INDIGO CLOTHS FOR CAPS,
FINE 6-4 DOESKINS, REGULATION SHADE,
Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson and Light Green Cloths. Also—A full line of HEAVY WOOLENS, Eskimo and Moscow Castings and Velvets. 6-4 Black Doeskins and Beavers. 6-4 Fancy Cassimeres.
FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Wholesale Houses.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862!
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in STORE a LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. BROOM, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders.
E. R. KELLOGG.

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Cloaks, Sacques & Mantillas
AT BOTH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
We are now manufacturing some
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH SACQUES,
In both CLOTHS and SILK,
That for elegance of finish and completeness of design,
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
We invite a carefull examination of both quality and price of our garments, as we pay most particular attention to this branch of our business; are in constant receipt of the most approved styles, and will at a few hours notice, cut and make to order any style we have.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE AND BLACK CHECKS,
FOR TRAVELING GOODS.
A Great Variety Just Received
AT STRYKER'S.
Another large supply of the celebrated
Bridal Trail Hoop Skirts,
The most perfect article ever manufactured, will be found here.
A FINE LOT OF EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting in part of Setts, Collars and Infant's Waists, Lace Veils; also, the Plain Grenadine and Mourning.
Alexander's Kids, Ribbons, Trimmings, Staple and Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At very low prices, will be found at
STRYKER & CO'S.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

Wholesale Houses.

WHOLESA
YANKEE NOT
J. M. STI
33 Lake Stre
Corner of Wabash A
Has now in store, and offers to
AT NEW YORK P
The largest and best assorted stock
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ti
And all the articles usually kept in a Notion House.
Orders promptly and faithfully

GROCERI
16 & 18 STATE STR
C. C. COOK &
WHOLESALE GRO
Cash buyers are invited to our Stock.

RAWSON & BAR
Manufacturers and Wholesale De
BOOTS AND S
No. 30 Lake Street, Chica
We would respectfully call the atten Country Merchants to our extensive Shoes, which we have now in store, ceiving from our Factory in Wo which consists of a full assortment of Custom-Made Pat'nt Kip and Calf, and Proof Boots; together with a full stock
SPRING AND SUMMER
Of the best quality and manufacture, we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Tip Boots and Shoes in all the Sizes.

NEW STYLES
SUMMER TRA
WEBER, WILLIAMS &
25 Lake Street, Chi
Have just received from New York sales and direct from manufacturers,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLA
AND PALM LEAF
of all the latest styles, specially adapted Trade, to which the attention of City trade is invited.

COUNTRY MERC
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SH
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake S
Corner Wabash Avenue, next door Farwell & Co.,
A complete assortment of every style and season. We keep good
Custom-Made W
For those who want such, and also a large
CHEAPER GRAD
Which we will sell at
Auction Prices for C
Please examine our stock before pur where, or going farther East.
DOGGETT, BASSETT &

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard &
WHOLESALE GRO
189 & 191 South Water street,
J. K. POLLARD.

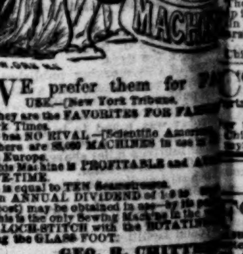
Tin Plate.
TIN PLATE
We are offering for CASH
2,500 Boxes IC 10x14 Best
Tin Plate at $9.25 per Box.
1,000 Boxes IX do. at
A full stock of extra sizes in propo
5,000 KEGS NA
"Wheeling" and other prime brands.
Tinners Tools and Ma
And Tinners Goods of all descrip
Japanned and Stamped T
A complete assortment of
CUTLERY AND SHELF HA
WILLIAM BLAIR &

Lead and Oil Wo
CHICAGO LEAD AN
WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, W
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SH
LINSEED OIL
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC R
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 648. E. W. SLAT

North Side Shoe S
A NEW AND FIRST
BOOT AND SHOE ST
ON THE NORTH S
WISWALL & DA
Have just opened at No. 26 North Clark and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, respectfully invite the attention of the examination of their stock. The citizens of
NORTH SIDE
Particularly, will find it to their interest with their patronage, as we shall endeavor assortment constantly filled with fresh goods. WISWALL & 26 North C

Removals.
REMOVAL.—We have Store
No. 187 South Water S
And moved our office into UNDERWO

REMOVAL.—RUBBER G
RUBBER CAMP BLANK
Capes, Ponchos, and Ha
RUBBER COATS AND LE
Rubber and Leather
BELTIN
HOSE, PACKING,
JOHN B. IDESON, &



WE prefer them for FA USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMI York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific Ame
There are 55,000 MACHINES in use in and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of its cost) may be obtained in use by its
This is the only Sewing Machine in the the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTE
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Southern Minne 163 and 165 Lake street,
Circulars may be had on applica

FAIRBANKS' STA
SCALES OF ALL KI
Fairbanks & Gre
172 LAKE STREET, CHI

INFORMATION OF
VALUE TO EVERY
Sent Free on Receipt of One
Address M. G. BEARD & CO., Lo

CASH ADVANCES ON
AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern
KIMBALL & WOLCO
Are prepared to make advances consigned to John Wilmot, New York

Sewing Machines.
L. CORNELL & C
Sewing Machines
PRICES FROM $35 TO $80.
Taggart & Farr's Patent. Willcox & Gibbs Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one or of these three stitches. Single Thread Stitch Lock Stitch, (from two common spools;) Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) As FIVE YEARS in the business, and a practical kno of every Sewing Machine of any standing, us in saying that we have, by far, the best, simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is well made, and that each in its place, is pre by different parties. Ours is the only office wh can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the rela of the different stitches, and have your choice, privilege of exchanging. Different sizes, with parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) are as large and heavy as Singer's, while the better, faster and with less time We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, and we have Sewing Machines by the week or A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of to order. Read our Circulars before purc Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs,)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 81, Chicag

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOT which enables the operator to have the carry either way, or to change the direc and fasten the end of seams, which with making a long and a short stitch, is simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each rev tion. They oil no dresses. Their STITC the wonder of all, because of its comb ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western coun With a small investment of capital, a profitable ness can be readily established. For circulars sample of work, address
W. C. MASON, Western A
124 Lake street, Chicag

THE ORIGINA
HOWE
Sewing Machines
[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inven and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.
This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfect in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the wide range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing Machin
And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over machine that is warranted not to get out of der with proper use.
Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western Northwestern States, where not already appointed.
Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 95 Lake street, Chicago.

Fire Works.
500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS,
500,000 Torpedoes.
Also, Manufacturer of
Children's Carriages,
Willow Cabs,
Cigs, &c., at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 103 LAKE STREET.
CHICAGO, ILL.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
FIRE WORKS of all kinds.
2,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS,
500,000 No. 1 TORPEDOES,
FLAGS OF ALL SIZES.
Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols.
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE,
NO. 138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Show Case.
M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4186

Glue.
CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE,
Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses,
Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones,
At wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago. P. O. Box 3632.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, Successor to Wahl Bro

Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited co-partnership for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass. and Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co. HENRY A. HUNTINGTON, PHILIP WADSWORTH, ELISHA S. WADSWORTH. Chicago, June 10, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of V. A. TURPIN & CO., for the purpose of engaging in the Produce and Commission Business. Office 192 South Water street. EDWARD A. TURPIN, V. A. TURPIN. Chicago, June 4th, 1862.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr. Ben. W. Underwood are admitted as members of our firm from this date. UNDERWOOD & CO. Chicago, June 2d, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4874. Cash advances on consignments of Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East. JNO. CLARK, JNO. H. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES. Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. CALORIC GRAIN DRYER. The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co. SYLVESTER MARSH, E. S. HUBBARD. Chicago, April 28th, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, for the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. R. KELLOGG, C. W. GRAY.

Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. Thorough instruction in a safe home, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, for ten select lads who are under twelve years of age, can remain an indefinite time after that age. References, to any one who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Post Office Box 1462, Chicago, Illinois.

LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL

...ouses.

...RIES.

...s & Co.

..., CHICAGO,

...WEST PRICES to ...MPT MEN, ...s of

...IES,

...ale,

...SH, ...BACCO, ...CE, ...ICES, ...APS, ...UIT,

...32. ...& CO. ...VENUE

...CS, ...e Laines, ...GOODS, ...ODS.

...& YALE,

...APS, ...rasols, ...eaf Goods, ...ICAGO.

...LE ...ods House. ...OM, ...& CO., ...icago, ...w Goods, ...IOES.

...1862. ...LE ...ODS. ...& Co., ...REET,

...ST AT. ...LES, ...IOES

...CO., ...reet, ...antillas ...TAIL! ...SACQUES, ...LLED. ...DS, ...R'S. ...Skirts, ...& CO'S. ...T & Co., ...ERES ...T SALE

Wholesale Houses.

WHOLESALE

YANKEE NOTIONS

J. M. STINE,

33 Lake Street,

Corner of Wabash A...

Has now in store, and offers to the...

AT NEW YORK PRICES

The largest and best assorted stock in...

Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Neck Ties, ...

And all the articles usually kept in a ... Notion House.

Orders promptly and faithfully ... [my13-r236-3m]

GROCERIES

16 & 18 STATE STREET,

C. C. COOK & ...

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Cash buyers are invited to ... our Stock.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers...

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago,

We would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants to our extensive stock of ... Shoes, which we have now in store, and ... ceiving from our Factory in West ... which consists of a full assortment of ... Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and ... Proof Boots; together with a full stock of ...

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Of the best quality and manufactures, which ... pared to sell for CASH and prompt paying ... Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's ... allic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

NEW STYLES

SUMMER TRADE.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & ...

25 Lake Street, Chicago.

Have just received from New York ... sales and direct from manufacturers, a ...

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS

AND PALM LEAF GOODS,

of all the latest styles, specially adapted ... Trade, to which the attention of City ... trade is invited.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

PURCHASING

BOOTS AND SHOES

WILL FIND AT

Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,

Corner Wabash Avenue, next door ... Farwell & Co.,

A complete assortment of every style adapted ... season. We keep good

Custom-Made Work

For those who want such, and also a large ...

CHEAPER GRADES

Which we will sell at

Auction Prices for Cash.

Please examine our stock before purchasing ... where, or going further East.

my13-...-15-2m DOGGETT, BASSETT & ...

POLLARD & DOANE,

Successors to Smith, Pollard & ...

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.

J. W. POLLARD. [my31-r795-3m]

Tin Plate.

TIN PLATE

We are offering for CASH

2,500 Boxes IC 10x14 Best ... Tin Plate at $9.25 per Box.

1,000 Boxes IX do. at ...

A full stock of extra sizes in proportion...

5,000 KEGS NAILS,

"Wheeling" and other prime brands...

Tinners Tools and Machines,

And Tinners Goods of all descriptions...

Japanned and Stamped Tin...

A complete assortment of

CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

WILLIAM BLAIR & ...

my9 ... 176 LAKE ...

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West ...

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and ...

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6145.

ap9 ... E. W. BLATCHFORD.

North Side Shoe Store.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

WISWALL & DAY

Have just opened at No. 26 North Clark street a complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and respectfully invite the attention of the ... examination of their stock. The citizens of the

NORTH SIDE

Particularly, will find it to their interest to ... with their patronage, as we shall endeavor ... assortment constantly filled with fresh and ... goods. WISWALL & ...

je6-r947-1m 26 North Clark ...

Removals.

REMOVAL.—We have taken Store

No. 187 South Water Street,

And moved our office into it. UNDERWOOD ...

je6-r842-1m

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS.

RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

Capes, Ponchos, and Haversacks,

RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINGS,

Rubber and Leather

BELTING,

HOSE, PACKING, & ...

JOHN B. IDESON, & CO.

ap29-p683-3m 111 Randolph ...

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.

They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES ...—[New York Times.

... NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

There are 55,000 MACHINES in use in ... and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFETIME.

... to TEN Seamstresses ... An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to ... may be obtained in use ... by ... This is the only Sewing Machine in the world using the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, using the GLASS-FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, ... Indiana and Southern Minnesota. ... 189 and 165 Lake street, Chicago. ...

Circular may be had on application ...

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

INFORMATION OF GREAT

VALUE TO EVERYBODY.

Sent Free on Receipt of One ... Address M. G. BEARD & CO., Lowell ...

CASH ADVANCES ON ...

AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern markets. ...

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s

Sewing Machines.

PRICES FROM $25 TO $80.

Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (both two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch (alike on both sides). An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have by far the best single thread machine made, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at

133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)

Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill. [ap27-...-1y]

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agt,

je4-r800-1y 124 Lake street, Chicago.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

Sewing Machines.

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.

This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest leather, no difficulty in sewing over seams, no Machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, to whom will be appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address **J. S. BRYANT,**

General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago. my17-r451-1y

Fire Works.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.

500,000 Torpedoes.

Also, Manufacturer of

Children's Carriages, Willow Cabs, Gigs, &c., at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

No. 108 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW CABS,

Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,

FIRE WORKS of all kinds.

1,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS,

500,000 No. 1 TORPEDOES,

FLAGS OF ALL SIZES,

Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols.

Headquarters for all kinds of

FISHING TACKLE.

Orders respectfully solicited.

NO. 138 LAKE STREET.

Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4?? ...

Glue.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—

GLUE,

Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses,

Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones,

At wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago.

P. O. Box 3422. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,

mh31-r804-3m Successor to Wahl Bro

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited Co-partnership for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.

HENRY A. HUNTINGTON,
PHILIP WADSWORTH,
ELISHA S. WADSWORTH

Chicago, June 10, 1862. je10-s34-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of V. A. TURPIN & CO., for the purpose of engaging in the Pork Packing and Commission Business. Office 182 South Water street.

EDWARD A. TURPIN,
V. A. TURPIN.

Chicago, June 4th, 1862. je5-r860-1w

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr. Ben. W. Underwood

Are admitted as members of our firm from this date.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

Chicago, June 2d, 1862. je2-r841-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 3694. Cash advances on consignments of Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East.

JNO. CLARK,
JNO. R. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.

Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my10 r212 3m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CALORIC GRAIN DRYER.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co.

SYLVESTER MARSH,
E. K. HUBBARD.

Chicago, April 28th, 1862. my15-r493-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, for the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.

Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

my3-p98-3 m

E. B. KELLOGG,
C. W. GRAY.

Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—Thorough instruction in a safe home, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, for ten select lads who are expected to enter the School under twelve years of age, can remain an indefinite time after that age. Specific items will be promptly sent, with reliable reference, to any one who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Post Office Box 1434, Chicago, Illinois. my5-r8-3w

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, has been located at FULTON, Ill., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, Sept. 18th, 1862. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent apparatus ... buildings in the West, cost $110,000; ample and attractive grounds, ... Gymnasium, ... Instruction given in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY and RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET and ... GYMNASTIC EXERCISES. ... For full information, address D. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. ...

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL... WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices ... A. S. ... 3 Board of Trade Building.

War Claims.

TO THE WIDOWS AND HEIRS

Of Deceased Soldiers.

An appropriation to pay the $100 BOUNTY now due the widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers, having been made by Congress, those claims,

Will now be paid as soon as Audited.

Parties holding such claims and desiring them paid at the earliest possible moment, should apply immediately at the

Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

63 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

The above is the oldest established War Claim Office in the West, and possesses unsurpassed facilities for the prompt transaction of business. We make no charge for counsel in regard to any matter connected with our business, and ask no fee, unless successful.

We refer, BY PERMISSION, to Gen. Richard Yates, Lt. Gov. Francis A. Hoffmann and Adj't Gen. A. C. Fuller, and generally invite inquiries in regard to our reliability and responsibility of any of the Judges of the Courts, Members of the Bar, or principal business men of Chicago.

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

Rooms 4, 5 & 6, 63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Box 2188. my30-r180.2wdeod&wtf

WANTED 500 AGENTS.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws,

TOGETHER WITH

Full Instructions, Forms and Official Decisions relative to Prosecuting Claims against the Government.

Published by the Tribune Company.

This work is a complete guide in the prosecution of claims against the Government, arising out of the present war.

It is published in a cheap edition, so that it can be retailed at fifty cents, and can thus be placed in the hands of the thousands of claimants who have heretofore been without a guide to direct them in obtaining their dues from the Government.

EVERY LAWYER in the country has felt the need of just such a book for the past year.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THE FRIENDS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS in the Army can here obtain all the information that they require respecting the rights of soldiers, and the mode of obtaining them.

The book contains full and complete forms and instructions, so that any ordinary business man can, by using it as a guide, collect soldiers' claims. The forms are such as are used by the oldest established War Claim offices, and have been approved by the departments at Washington.

A rapid and extensive sale of the book is anticipated, and a large edition will be printed to supply the trade. Single copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the retail price, 50 cents. Stamps taken.

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

66 Lake state, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago.

Post Office Box 4522.

Send a red stamp and get circular. my27-r652-2w

PEOPLE'S PENSION AND

BOUNTY MONEY OFFICE.

SNYDER, COOK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, opposite the Tremont House, Dickey's Building,

Attorneys for War Claimants in every State in the Union.

In response to the imperative demands of public necessity, we have established at Chicago, Illinois, a General Central Office for the Collection of all demands against the Government in a

Quicker, Safer and Cheaper

Manner than it has ever heretofore been done. The great obstacle that has heretofore existed to satisfying clients has been almost entirely removed. We mean the length of time taken in making the collections. All parties having these claims have almost invariably been subjected to tedious and almost endless delays. Everything money and personal exertion could do to remove the cause of these delays has been done by us. We think there will be no ground of complaint by our clients in this respect. One Agent will be employed by us where we have not already employed one. Those acting as our agents will be furnished with all Blanks, Instructions, &c., free. Also, a copy of our work on Pensions and Bounty Money.

Those having claims in any locality where we have no Local Agent will address us at Chicago, Ill. All necessary forms will be immediately forwarded them. Claims forwarded to our Washington partner by express every morning. All moneys remitted to claimants same morning after receipt. No charges unless claims successfully prosecuted.

Beware of parties who hang around camps or address circulars offering to collect for mere nothing. Such persons will cheat you out of your money. Employ none but responsible collectors, as the money pass through Attorneys hands when collected. Employ no person until you find out that they are men of integrity and responsibility, and that they have some facilities for making your collection, and are not mere Brokers or Commission Houses.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

They are eminent Lawyers, and well worthy the immense business they are doing.—Chi. Daily Times.

They combine the rare qualities of Legal worth, integrity and responsibility.—[Chi. Journal.

They are men of established reputation.—[Chicago Tribune.

This great War Claim House stands justly at the head of everything of the kind in the United States.—[Chicago Post.

Address **SNYDER, COOK & CO.,** Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Box 3983. Office in rooms 12 and 13.

m19-r838-6w

CARR BROTHERS,

ILLINOIS

BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.

Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE while we are prosecuting claims to final settlement.

To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 691.

REFER TO Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Walker Voort, Dickerson & Co. mh26-r647-1y

ALEXANDER SILLER,

Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe, Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio. je6-s8-3m

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 48 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

C. H. KING. FRANCIS H. KALES. NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR. [my28-r595-3m]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.

Special attention given to collecting the $100 Bounty now due the heirs of deceased Soldiers, Arrears of Pay and obtaining Pensions. Discharged Soldiers throughout the Northwest should send us their "Discharge Papers," and receive their back pay by return of mail. Office 63 Clark street. Post Office Box 4015, Chicago.

je4-s177-6m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, Etc.—Branch House of Bell & Green's Washington National Claim Agency, No. 189 Lake street. Post Office Box 2237, Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCES—His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President United States; Hon. Richard Yates, Gov. Ill.; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor Ill. Both members of this firm reside at Washington. Liberal commissions allowed to country agents. [my2-r685-2m] JULIAN KUNE, Agt.

AKIN & CO., Patent Agency and

WAR CLAIM OFFICE,

No. 114 Randolph street, Chicago.

The undersigned are prepared to procure Letters Patent, Collect Pay, Bounty and Pensions for all entitled to the same. Send for circular giving complete information. Refer to F. W. Gates & Co., Chicago, Illinois, and to Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D. C. Address AKIN & CO., Post Office Box 1059, Chicago, Ill. my17-r449-1m

CENTRAL WESTERN War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

63 CLARK STREET .... CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOL. M. WILLSON. [fe13-k261-1y] JOS. W. MERRIAM.

THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEER'S OFFICERS will do better in purchasing Equipments, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Bugles, Shoulder Straps, Pistols, &c., at E. R. BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street (up-stairs), than anywhere else. Reference: Officers of the Anderson Rifles and 65th Regiment. The best goods, lowest prices, and easiest terms. Remember the place, No. 20 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office. oc15-1y

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.

COBURN & MARRS,

PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL.—Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Post Office Box 4443. Patents obtained on New Inventions of every description. Circulars sent to any address. je8-r988-1m

T. R. HANN, Professor of Elocution,

267 STATE STREET.

Instruction given singly or in classes. Gentlemen studying for the church or the law, taught in styles peculiarly adapted to their professions. Ladies and gentlemen prepared for the Stage. my23-r579-1m

WM. ALBAUGH,

DENTIST,

No. 58 West Randolph Street.

my12-r61-1y

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,

Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING.

No. 199 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill. mh13-r633-3m

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Papers and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh3

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

au7-r214-1y

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients,

DR. ALLPORT

Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M., to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will, so far as practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients.

Chicago, May 19th, 1862. my23-r573-3m

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD.

Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Diseases, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 118 Randolph street, near the ... Chicago, Ill. ...

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

THE NEWBERN SCHOOL OF CONTRABANDS.

Speech by Mr. Vincent Colyer, their late Teacher.

[From the New York Evening Post, 9th.]

Mr. Vincent Colyer delivered an address in the chapel of Dr. Tyng's church last evening, and gave an account of events which have recently occurred at Newbern, particularly with reference to his own operations; of the opening and closing of the colored schools, with interesting facts which came under his own observation, respecting the contrabands.

Mr. Colyer said he assumed, with the consent of Gen. Burnside, the education of the negroes, who received with gladness the announcement of his plan. 600 were present on the evening when he began his work, and they were of all ages, from old men and women to little children. For three weeks he taught this school in one building, old and young together, and the number of pupils increased daily. He was compelled to divide his pupils into classes, with reference to their qualifications. Thirty teachers from the regiments, principally from the 25th Massachusetts, acted as assistants. More than 100 of the negroes were acquainted with some of the rudiments of learning, showing that, in spite of the law and the assumed opposition of the people, they had been taught by masters or others. Mr. Colyer explained his method of teaching, and testified to the remarkable aptness the blacks exhibited, and their commendable progress.

The closing of the schools in obedience to an intimation received by Mr. Colyer from Governor Stanly, and the manner in which it was accomplished, have already been made public.

The facts respecting the rendition of fugitive slaves, under the order of Stanly, and the terrible excitement among the 5,000 contrabands under his charge as superintendent of the poor, were vividly narrated by the speaker. He hoped he should never pass through such an experience again. The contrabands had come into the Federal lines with the understanding that they should not be returned to their masters; they had brought information on which the safety of General Burnside's entire division depended; the men had worked on fortifications for the defense of our positions, and the women had made cartridges for our batteries, and the announcement that the government to which they had in many ways proved their loyalty would no longer protect them, produced a consternation Mr. Colyer would not attempt to describe. They ceased their labors; many of them gathered the inevitable bundles the blacks always seem to have at hand, and which contained all their property, and prepared to take their departure. At the next roll call twenty were missing, and from that time their number grew constantly less.

Mr. Colyer referred to several interviews he had with Gen. Burnside, and expressed the deep regret with which that gallant officer regarded the aspect of affairs. The statement of the general's final position on the question of rendition, namely, that the act of Congress that no officer of the army should assist in returning a slave to his master, must be his law, was received by the audience with enthusiastic cheers. General Burnside admitted, however, that Gov. Stanly had sufficient power to order his whole division wheresoever he pleased.

The speaker gave an interesting account of the services which have been rendered to the Union cause in North Carolina by the negroes; of the journeys from three to five hundred miles, they had made with information of the enemy's movements; and of expeditions against the rebels which were made under their active guidance. He also made a full report of what he had done in North Carolina; and the account contained many interesting statements we have not space to refer to. In addition to the 5,000 contrabands who had been provided for by the Government, he had relieved more than 400 white families, loyal and disloyal, some of whom, but for the rebellion, would have had large amounts of available property. They could not, however, obtain sufficient food for their daily wants. Mr. Colyer has been engaged for the Young Men's Christian Association, and a portion of the time also as a missionary for St. George's Church, since the battle of Bull Run; and has distributed books and stores of the aggregate value of $47,500. The address was listened to with deep interest and frequent applause.

Dr. Tyng suggested that Mr. Colyer would perform a more important work by addressing the people of the North on the topics he had just discussed, than by returning to North Carolina.

FRENCH PICTURES OF ENGLAND.

Curious Passages from the Correspondence of the Paris Journals.

The English, who have a Chinese habit of thinking all other people barbarians, are greatly shocked just now at the description of themselves which they read in French journals. The opening of the exhibition has given occasion to these journals to send across the Channel correspondents who are giving views of English manners and customs and life, which are as amusing to the rest of the world as they are irritating to John Bull, who is a touchy animal, and, though he dearly loves satire, naturally does not relish it when applied to himself. Here, for instance, is a sketch of

LORD PALMERSTON.

"Palmerston is now the master; he is, in truth, the sovereign of England—a constitutional king, if you will, but still a king. He governs as he pleases, and almost without control. He is a clever aristocrat and a first-class juggler, who has won popularity by constantly and exclusively taking care of the interests of the lords, his comrades. He has all the defects which please the English people, and a rare talent in making these defects agreeable. In his youth, and even to his fiftieth year, he was, as the song says, 'a favorite with the ladies.' He became minister at an age when other men begin to have down on their chins. He was at first a tory because it was the fashion of the day, and also for his own interests. He afterwards became a whig when the whigs were the majority. At the bottom he has neither principle nor doctrine, except that of being minister as long as possible. In December last, with a view to keep his popularity and his office, he made up an awful uproar about the seizure of the Trent, and war nearly broke out between England and the United States. The English people made immense preparations. Sent 30,000 men to Canada, and stopped work in all their manufactories. Fortunately the United States gave up the prisoners of the South. Palmerston, who, while he was talking of nothing but fire and flame, had for a long time the pacific answer of the Americans in his pocket, was delighted to be able to show with what zeal he maintained the honor of Old England.

"Really, since the death of Cavour, he is the cleverest statesman in Europe. He is cold, addicted to raiiery, and saucy. He is ready-witted and sure in his hits; he has words at his command; he knows the secret of touching the hearts of the English people, and is an admirable Prime Minister. He is extremely popular. People see his legerdemain, and are bewildered by it. They say of him, 'he is a clever man,' but I have never heard any one say more than that. Is this sufficient praise for a political leader of a free people? A couple of years ago Bright talked about electoral reform. Lord John Russell, who is an honest man, and who had proposed it, did not dare abandon Bright. The House of Commons, uneasy about its re-election if it rejected reform, was going to divide. Slowly, and with an air of ill humor, it put off the business to another day. Palmerston saw the danger. He saw that Lord John Russell would never stultify himself, nor openly oppose a change which displeased alike both Lords and Commons.

"'Is that all?' said Palmerston. 'Wait a bit.'

"He turned at once to the English people, and cried out lustily that England was in danger; that France had built one, two, three, twelve plated ships; that she had thirty or forty new ones on the stocks; that the French army was doubled, and that France did not well know what to do with it; that she meant to throw it into London; that the male inhabitants would be massacred, and the women and children led off into captivity; and that, to prevent the calamity, the English people must take to their arms, practise themselves in shooting, form battalions of volunteers and cast Armstrong guns. The speech had a double effect. The English people forgot electoral reform; Bright stood alone preaching on his platform, and Palmerston got his war and naval budget voted by the House. Meanwhile he passed for the savior of England, and grew more popular than ever. In comparison with him what is poor Gladstone? A well-meaning man, an able financier, a great orator, but who always looks as if he were asking for pardon from the public for his budget. Palmerston does things in another way, and he succeeds much better. 'Give me eighty millions sterling,' he says, 'and I save England.' He gets it, for all the people like to be saved—Heaven only knows why. It is their mania, and clever men know how to turn it to account."

ENGLISH ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE.

Another writer, the correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, gives some account of English architecture and art. He has not much opinion of English porcelain:

"I have not been led away by the so much vaunted royal manufactories of Worcester. What I have seen most remarkable in this way are the productions of Messrs. Minton and Wedgewood. These makers imitate successfully our imitations of the *majolicas*. It is true that they have called to their aid a French painter of fine talent, M. Lessore, who has adorned this pottery with beautiful designs from the Italian and French masters."

Nor does the architectural tastes of the English come off better:

"There are among their designs, either of projects or of edifices already constructed, many churches, schools, presbyteries, asylums. These are for the most part in the same style, called Ango-Saxon. After the churches come chateau, country houses, cottages. You cannot form a notion of the strange taste which pervades this sort of productions, constructed in the Tudor, or Elizabethan style. It is beyond bearing. As for the cottages, they affect every sort of strange form and color. The English seem desirous of revenging themselves for being obliged to occupy regular and block houses. In the country they adorn them in a hundred fashions, and paint them in every sort of color."

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

Here is something about the Bench of Bishops:

"The bishops in this country are as rich as bankers. They have palaces, lands, fields and money, which they lend to the Sultan at ten per cent. They hoard up for their wives and children—for they are married and have families, like St. Synesius, Bishop of Tripoli. Their sons are captains or colonels, and the revenues of the church do the honors to the ladies. The bishop keeps his pack of hounds for fox-hunting, and he is not the last to follow the chase and to clear a hedge; for he is above all a gentleman, and he loves sport. The bishops, rich, enjoying good health, fond of good living, capital sportsmen, excellent horsemen (and sometimes they say excellent topers,) will not willingly permit the laws of the church to be violated in their dioceses; and, as they have the law in their hands, they enforce respect to it. Bishops have seats in the House of Lords; they give their opinion on public affairs, and they vigilantly watch over the maintenance and augmentation of their revenues. They are ugly customers to deal with. They put in prison a poacher who encroaches upon their land, and they punish with fine the heretic who does not go to prayer. As civil magistrates and as religious magistrates, they are doubly to be dreaded. Add to this, that bishops are the younger brothers of lords, and that between them and their eldest brothers there is always a close alliance. In England, as elsewhere, the high clergy and the nobility are always together. Who makes the laws? The lords and the lawyers. The lords support with all their might the old feudal laws which were made by them and for them, and the lawyers do not detest this subtile, obscure, cheating legislation, which embarrasses other citizens and occasions a vast amount of litigation."

PERSONAL HABITS OF ENGLISHMEN.

"Every Englishman who respects himself, begins his day by plunging into the Eurotas—we mean the cold bath—which fortifies the soul as well as the constitution. He would feel that he was wanting to himself if he did not give two or three hours to a walk or a ride across the country. If his means and his occupation permit him ever so little, he will mount on horseback, hunt, or handle the oar. He has learned from an early age how to fight, not as we do, with shut eyes, and flinging by chance his arms around his body, but in a rational manner, using his fists at once to parry and to attack. He knows that science and knowledge make up for inequality of bodily strength. He is aware that in a contest with a cabman or a shoeblack he will have the upper hand because he has more skill; and he thus exhibits the pacific assurance of a man who trusts only to himself."

ABOUT LONDON.

"London is ugly. It is black, dirty, made of brick. There are no shops, or, where there are shops, they have no display of goods for sale. It is sombre; it is raining; it is a desert in its fine quarters, and overcrowded in the others. Finally, people speak English all day long, and all the syllables seem to arise and die in the throat."

A Dolorous Deacon.

I have seen a deacon in the pride of his humanity. He combed his hair straight, and looked studiously at the main chance; and while he looked, he employed himself in setting a good example. His dress was rigidly plain, and his wife was not indulged in the vanities of millinery and mantua-making. He never joked, he did not know what a joke was any further than to know that it was a sin. He carried a Sunday face through the week. He did not mingle in the happy social parties of his neighborhood. He was a deacon. He starved his social nature because he was a deacon. He refrained from all participation in a free and generous life because he was a deacon. He made his children hate Sunday because he was a deacon. He so brought them up that they considered themselves unfortunate in being the children of a deacon. His wife was pitied by other women because she was the wife of a deacon. Nobody loved him. If he came into a circle where men were laughing or telling stories, they always stopped until he went out. Nobody grasped his hand cordially, or slapped him on the shoulder, or spoke of him as a good fellow. He seemed as dry and hard and tough as a piece of jerked beef. There was no softness of character—no juiciness—no loveliness in him.

Now it is no use for me to undertake to realize to myself that God admires such a character as this.

A Question for the "Conservative" Newspapers.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, 7th inst.]

You are forever telling us, gentlemen of the self-styled "conservative" press, that the Government must put down this rebellion according to the constitution. Now we assert that no measure, no policy necessary to put down the rebellion can be contrary to the Constitution. Suppose now that you should discover that it is impossible to crush out the rebellion by the forms of the constitution, according to your interpretation, would you be for letting the rebellion take its course to that event, and submitting to its oppression?

We commend the above to the secession sheet of this city.

GEN. WOOL.—The Albany *Statesman* says that the transfer of Gen. Wool from the department of Eastern Virginia to Baltimore was made necessary by the recent change in that department, placing it under the command of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Wool occupying the same rank as McClellan, in the regular service, and being greatly his senior in years, objected to be placed in a subordinate post in the same division of the army. The consolidation of all the forces south of the Rappahannock had been determined upon. In deference to Gen. Wool, and at his own request, he was therefore relieved from the charge at Fortress Monroe, and given that at Baltimore.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.—A private letter from an officer on board the U. S. steamer Kearsarge, at Cadiz, April 5, reports the steamer Sumter as still at Gibraltar, "nearly deserted and unfit for further service."

THE PILOT OF THE MERRIMAC.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent writes that the rebel pilot of the Merrimac has procured the same situation on one of our gunboats.

THE LATE REBELLION IN HAYTI.—Letters from Hayti, received in this city, state that the late rebellion against the government of Geffrard had been entirely suppressed. The leaders of the revolt were in prison and would probably be executed. This, with other late revolts upon the Island, was caused by the jealousy of the pure blacks against the mulattoes. The blacks are in immense majority upon the Island, but the mulattoes, by education and energy of character obtain a marked control of the policy of the government. Instruction alone will enable the blacks to obtain the supremacy to which their numbers entitle them.—*Boston Traveller.*

To Contractors.

LETTING OF THE PAINTING OF THE BRIDGES.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. Saturday, June 14th, for the Painting of Rush, Clark, Wells, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Van Buren, Halsted and Kinzie street Bridges.

Specifications for the doing of the work are now ready for examination at this office.

Parties presenting proposals will be required to accompany their bid with a bond, guaranteeing the execution of a contract according to the bid, the bond to be first approved by the Board of Public Works.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal of Painting Bridges." By order of the Board,

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, Ill., June 5th, 1862. je6-r955-1w

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE U. S. TROOPS AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A., Chicago, June 9, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., at 12 m., for furnishing complete rations to the U. S. troops and prisoners of war, stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois.

COMPOSITION OF RATION.

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal, and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas and ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt. Three times per week, as issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man. Twice per week one gallon of molasses to every one hundred rations.

Fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of the Post, Detachment, or Regiment, may require it in lieu of salt meat.

Bidders in their bids are required to mention the contract price of the component parts of the ration, in order that such fractions of the ration as may be required for consumption in hospital, may be charged at the fractional contract price.

Each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder will, if his bid be accepted, sign the contract. Each bid will also mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Subsistence."

The rations to be furnished under this contract shall be of the first quality, and the undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all unreasonable bids. All bids not strictly in compliance with this advertisement will be rejected. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Captain 16th Infantry, Act'g Ass't Commissary of Subsis'ance, U. S. Army.

je10-s50-10t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Springfield, Ill., June 6, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 16th June, 1862, for supplying, issuing and delivering at Camp Butler and Springfield, Illinois all of the rations, to consist of the articles hereinafter specified, that shall be required for the use of such of the United States troops, prisoners or others entitled to draw rations from the United States at said Posts, commencing on June 21st, 1862, and ending on the 31st of December, 1862, or such earlier day as the Commissary General may direct. The rations to be furnished shall consist of the following articles, viz: One and a quarter pounds of fresh beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork or bacon; twenty-two ounces of fresh bread or twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one and one fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate (to one hundred rations) of eight quarts of beans, ten pounds of rice or hominy, one pound of potatoes per man, three times a week, ten pounds of Rio coffee, or eight pounds of pure roasted and ground coffee, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, four pounds of palm soap and two quarts of salt: fresh beef to be issued as often as the commanding officer of any detachment or regiment may require it. It is REQUIRED THAT THE PRICE SHALL ACCOMPANY EACH ITEM COMPOSING THE RATION, and when several articles compose the ration, the person making the requisition shall have the power to require either article. The proposals shall also state the terms upon which extra issues of molasses shall be supplied, and the contractor will be required to issue any other articles that may be required for the hospital or in lieu of the above articles, at the lowest wholesale price, to be determined by the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any one or all of the bids offered.

Payments will be made upon the presentation of an abstract of the Provision Returns, or receipt of stores as required by the Army Regulations; but in the event of the Commissary being without funds, then payment to be made as soon as funds may be received for that purpose.

All of the articles shall be of the first quality, and shall be approved by the commanding officer, the Commissary at the post, or the undersigned—and, at the option of the undersigned, may be required to be issued in bulk in suitable packages, free of charge, at the prices named for each item.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee, to be executed by two persons.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——— of ———, in the State of Illinois, hereby guaranty, that in case of the foregoing bid of ——— as above described, be accepted, he or they will, on or before the 18th of June, 1862, execute the contract for the same with the undersigned as sureties and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B.
E. F. C. D. } Guarantors.

June —, 1862.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, able to make good their guarantee.

(To be signed by the United States District Judge or District Attorney.)

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying with all its terms. The form of the contract to be executed can be seen at this office. Bidders are required to name the contract price of the component parts of the ration; the Government may not pay for the contract price for fresh coffee or ... for one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal at for 21 ounces of flour or bread. Whether the provisions are issued in bulk or by the single ration, no more than the contract price for each article of the ration will be paid, and it is required that the Provision Returns shall ... the component parts ...

HIRAM W. EDWARDS, ...

Miscellaneous.

CALL AND EXAMINE

BURKE & BARNES'

CELEBRATED FIRE PROOF

SAFES.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Iron Merchants,

193 and 195 South Water street. [ap11-p396-1y]

F. MUNSON, 146 Lake Street,

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description on hand and MADE TO ORDER, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing and Binding,

Of best materials and workmanship.

STATIONERY

Of every variety, required in the

Office or Counting Room,

Together with all kinds of

COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

Which we execute at short notice and low prices, at

STATIONER'S HALL,

146 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FRUIT OF 1862!—The first Fruit of the season,

STRAWBERRIES.

Parties wishing to engage daily supplies of this luscious fruit, should leave their orders at 80 State street.

H. P. STANLEY.

USE POWELL'S POLISH

For Pianos and Furniture.

101 DEARBORN STREET.

[my20-r466-1m

WOOL!

We have $20,000 placed in our hands to advance on Wool, for sale in this market or for shipment East, where the highest prices may be realized. Producers and dealers in Wool will do well to communicate with us before selling. Address

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,

Commission Merchants.

je4-r916-1y 246 South Water st., Chicago.

BEADLE'S DIME SERIES.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

NOW READY,

PARSON BROWNLOW,

AND THE

UNIONISTS OF TENNESSEE.

WITH ANECDOTES, INCIDENTS, &C.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers. [je9-s26-6t]

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,

126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch Office—No. 38 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Rigg's & Goodyear's Patents.

The Hard Rubber Truss is unlike and superior to all others in the following respects: Will never break, rust, chafe, gall or blister; can be made stiff or limber; will cure Hernia of years' standing; does not press or injure the cord, and is always clean and good as new.

Patients can be accurately fitted by sending size in inches around body in line of rupture.

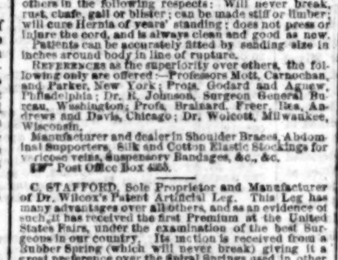
REFERENCES as the superiority over others, the following only are offered:—Professors Mott, Carnochan, and Parker, New York; Profs. Godard and Agnew, Philadelphia; Dr. R. Johnson, Surgeon General Bureau, Washington; Profs. Brainard, Freer, Rea, Andrews and Davis, Chicago; Dr. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk and Cotton Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c.

Post Office Box 4255.

C. STAFFORD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg. This Leg has many advantages over all others, and as an evidence of such, it has received the first Premium at the United States Fairs, under the examination of the best Surgeons in our country. Its motion is received from a Rubber Spring (which will never break) giving it a great preference over the Spiral Springs used in other limbs. Send for Pamphlet. au27-r-t-e-ly

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.



The above cut represents a Portable Engine, built by A. N. WOOD & CO., of Eaton, N. Y. Where a power is required for farm purposes, there is none better. We challenge their superiority. Apply in this city for Circular, or other information, at J. C. Richards' Corn Sheller Manufactory, 192 Washington street, or of A. N. WOOD, in the above named house, or of J. ... Madison County, N. Y. A. N. WOOD & CO.

Chicago, May 27th, 1862.—Messrs. A. N. Wood & Co. Gents.: The Five Horse Power Engine I bought of you lately is all you represented it to be; and I have no hesitation in saying that it runs as handsomely as any Portable Engine I ever saw.

Yours very truly, S. FARWELL.

je6-s20-1w

CORNWELLS & Co

PAPER WAREHOUSE

95 & 97 SOUTH CLARK ST.

CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.

[je9-r852-3m]

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

MY NEW

Alcohol Apparatus,

Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day,

Is now open for Public Inspection.

H. H. SHUFELDT,

je6-s9-1m 59 South Water street.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. [my8-r160-3m] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the charges of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Cars loaded in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets.

my22-r550-6m READ A. WILLIAMS.

OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN BUSINESS.

S. W. SWIFT,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

GRAINER AND PAPER HANGER,

No. 104 Washington-st., (Methodist Church Block.)

REFERENCES:—Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge U. S. Court; Hon. Wm. H. Bradley, Clerk U. S. Court; Hon. J. R. Jones, U. S. Marshal; Hon. Van H. Higgins, Judge Superior Court; Mr. George Cook, Wholesale Grocer; Dr. C. S. Hemstead; Dr. Chas. H. Ray, Editor Tribune; Stouffer & Trego, Lumbermen. je5-r886-3t

Remember the place, 104 Washington street.

ISAAC R. HITT, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 88 Dearborn street. Having had ten years experience in buying and selling Real Estate in the West, has removed from Lasalle and become a resident of Chicago. His office for the present is No. 88 Dearborn street, where he may be found ready to offer lands throughout Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, either to dealers or to settlers. The agency for the sale of city property is requested. je4-r901-1w

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO

No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water.

This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.

L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my19-r484-1y

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, of La Salle.

S. S. HAYES, Esq., the recent Agent of this Company, having been appointed City Comptroller, the business of said Company has been transferred to myself.

In behalf of the Company, I return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore given them, and hope I may make myself worthy of a continuance of the same. I can assure my friends and those whom I hope to make such, that their orders for Illinois Coal will be faithfully and promptly filled.

Liabilities to and from the Company, concerning their Chicago business, will be settled by the undersigned, at our Docks, foot of Lasalle street, North Division. [je11-s105-2w] S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

BUTTER JARS,

JUGS, CHURNS---all sizes,

For sale LOW to the trade only.

SAMUEL GREENE & CO.,

je10-s48-2w Basement No. 2 Board of Trade Building

CHOICE WINES ON CONSIGNMENT.

Just received from Havre,

250 doz. "Vin de L' Empereur" Champagne,
144 " "St. Julien Medoc Claret—Vintage 1854
74 " "St. Estephe " " "
71 " Grand "Pauillac " " "

The above Wines are of choice flavor, full body, well worthy the attention of Connoisseurs, and will be sold at reasonable prices to close consignment. Apply to HENRY MILWARD, General Broker, 13 Lasalle-st., or to JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. je8-r871-1m

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and Anthracite Pig Iron,

Hard, Soft and Extra Strong,

For sale low to close consignment by

F. H. CUTTING,

my14-r357-1m Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from

MOTHS, DAMPNESS,

And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low.

my17-r454-6w J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S RECEIPTS AND VOUCHERS

WANTED.

Highest price given by

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 So. Clark St.

je6-r869-1w

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS, STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING on consignment.

... Staves, best quality, ... "Morell's" ... Hoops.

Circled Heading in any quantity, will be sold low by ...

Ship Chandlers.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

Ship Chandlers

AND SAIL MAKERS,

209 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

Manilla and Tarred Rope,

Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,

Of every description.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

my7-r77-6m 209 South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p919-1y] C. M. HARDENBERGH

Wooden & Willow Ware.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Children's Spring Gigs,
" Willow Cabs,
" Slat Cabs,
" Willow Cradles,
" Willow Chairs.

I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

[ma11-n440-3m]

WOOL TWINE MANUFACTured and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.

BUTTER FIRKINS,

NICE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS

Manufactured and for sale at 95 South Water street.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

ap26-p790-3m

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY,

DEALERS IN

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL.

Also, Lehigh and Blossburgh

COAL.

Office and Yard Market street, corner of Washington.

my3-p160-3m

LEMUEL CRAWFORD

DEALER IN

Chippewa and Briar Hill

COAL by the CARGO.

Manufacturer and dealer in

MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.

Office No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street

ap21-p558-3m CLEVELAND OHIO.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

RICHARDS'

IRON CORN SHELLER,

FOR

Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.

BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	- - -	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY

CONDITION OF GRAIN,

And put the same in superior order for market.

Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & Co., Chicago and Lockport.

J. C. RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.

N. B.—On hand a complete stock of

New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

ap24-p736-t-Tes-1y

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company,

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. fe26-n145-1yd&w

Oil and Lamps.

POPE & SLOCUM,

122 Clark Street,

DEALERS IN

LAMPS AND OILS,

Have at all times full stocks of

KIER'S BEST OIL,
EXCELSIOR OIL,
STAR OIL,

All of first quality, and warranted.

Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety for sale at lowest market rates. fe12-r69-1y

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."

Sold Everywhere—by

ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.

FULLER & FINCH,

Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to

HENRY R. COSTAR,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

my8-r78-3m

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT

THE OLD STAND.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings.

I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS. IGNATZ HERZOG, No. 1?? Lake street.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 2854. oc15-d382-1y

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street. my5-ly

Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS—For Coarse and Fine Mill Feed, or anything in the milling line at our office. All kinds of Flour at the lowest prices. Will purchase any supplies in our line if we are not able to grind the article ourselves. Lake Superior, Michigan and all other orders solicited.

J. S. STEVENS & CO., West Lake st., cor. Desplaines. ly24

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1858, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property herein after described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and from and after that period semi-annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become due and be payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in case of such default it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees, or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said interest, and such instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the note given for the same, and the same has been due more than one year, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage and the several promissory notes therein described, said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, the principal, and also the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also, the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, making in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900).

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage, shall sell all, and have entered into and upon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: Lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy one (71), seventy two (72), seventy three (73), seventy four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), and ninety (90) in Bushnell's Addition to Chicago, said Lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Goethe street, and being all the lots included within said bounded streets, within said addition, and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next (A. D. 1862) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell the said premises in said mortgage described, being the same premises above described, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1858, and duly recorded in Book 41 of Mortgages, commencing at page 168 of said book.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

Chicago, June 10, 1862. je12-s92-5d

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of the powers and trusts contained in a Deed of Trust made by Paul B. Ring and wife to me, dated Nov. 24th, 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 157 of Deeds, Page 509, default having been made in the payment of the notes therein specified, I shall, on the 10th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands and premises in said deed described, and therein specified as follows, to wit: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) in Block No. twenty two (22), of the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in said County, and all right and equity of redemption of said Paul B. Ring and wife therein.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

Chicago, June 3d, 1862. je5-r958-5d

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, On the Twenty-seventh (27th) day of March, A. D. 1858 John G. Hamrick, of Maquon, Knox county, and State of Illinois, executed and delivered to Francis B. Cooley, Elisha S. Wadsworth and John V. Farwell, to secure a certain promissory note for five thousand and seventy dollars and ninety one cents, dated March twenty-third, A. D. 1858, and due in one day after date thereof, a mortgage upon the premises hereinafter described which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Knox county, in book 8 of Mortgages, page 358, in which said mortgage it was provided that if default should be made in the payment of said note, according to the terms thereof, the said mortgagees, after publishing a notice 10 days before day of sale, in a paper printed in Knox county, Ill., and in one printed in Chicago, Cook county, Ill., is empowered to sell the premises described in said mortgage, together with all the right or equity or redemption therein of the said mortgagor, at public auction, at the Court House door in the said city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of said note, and by virtue and in pursuance of the power granted in said mortgage, we shall, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell for cash to the highest bidder at twelve o'clock of said day, the following described real estate, situated in the town of Maquon, county of Knox and State of Illinois, to-wit:—being the same land as agreed upon by the said Hamrick and J. M. Gilson, in some of the last days of January, 1857, and staked out by said Gilson, commencing at a stake North of the main track of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company at Maquon, aforesaid, running thence North to the county road, which runs East and West on the North side of the town of Maquon and also running East from said stake one hundred feet on the side track of said road, embracing all that portion of land, one hundred feet in length, on said side track, and running back to said county road, being the same lot on which the said Hamrick's warehouse now stands, in said town of Maquon, being the premises described in said mortgage, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John G. Hamrick, his heirs and assigns in and to said premises.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Mortgagees.

C. M. Hawley, Attorney.

Chicago, June 4th, 1862. je4-r884-10t

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker.

Chicago, June 2d, 1862. je3-r866-4d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Williams, late of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, at the July Term, on the third Monday in July, (21st) 1862, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this second day of June, A. D. 1862.

je3-r868-3w JOHN TRARE, Administrator.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Jacob Keith and John J. Barrow vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Boyne—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as Special Master in Chancery for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Monday, the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block No. twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the south fractional quarter of section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), North of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake at the northeast intersection of Calumet Avenue and Ringold Place, thence east along the north line of said Ringold Place four hundred and fifty and two-tenths feet (450 2-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five feet and four-tenths of a foot (55 4-10 ft.) west of the centre of the east track of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence northwest on a line parallel with said east track of said Railroad four hundred and seventy-six and five-tenths feet (476 5-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five and four-tenths feet (55 4-10 ft.) west of the east track of said Railroad, thence west along the south line of Commerce street two hundred and seventy-six and six tenths feet (276 6-10 ft.) to a stake, thence south along the east line of Calumet Avenue four hundred and ... feet ... to the place of beginning, containing exclusive of streets, three and three fourths acres (3.75 ...) Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert G. Boone and Edward N. Larmon, of, in and to said lands lying east of the premises above described and lying between the same and the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with all and singular the tenements ... so much of said premises as may be required to satisfy the amount due the complainants under said decree, with the interest thereon and the costs of said sale.

SUMNER MARBLE, Special Master in Chancery.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts. Sol'rs.

Chicago, May 28th, 1862. ...

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

PAPER HANGINGS,

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, May 11th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:

9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Peoria at 3:30 P. M.; Logansport at 9:30 P. M.; Decatur at 3:45 P. M.; Springfield at 6:25 P. M.; Naples at 7:55 P. M.; Quincy at 11:25 P. M.; Vincennes at 10:30 P. M.; St. Louis at 7:55 P. M.; Terre Haute at 9:10 P. M.; Cairo at 4:10 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted,) arriving at Decatur at 1:50 A. M.; Springfield 3:25 A. M.; Naples 6:10 A. M.; Quincy 9:20 A. M.; Alton 9:10 A. M.; St. Louis 7:00 A. M.; Terre Haute 9:25 P. M.; Vincennes 11:30 P. M.; Evansville 6:10 P. M.; Cairo 4:45 P. M.

On Saturdays a Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:25 A. M. and 11:55 P. M. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains Leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
6:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
12:00 M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	5:10 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	7:45 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays); 9:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) Trains arrive from St. Louis at 5:25 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M.

my12 C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL

OF

Hollister & Wilkins,

135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137

[UP-STAIRS.]

The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,

Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt Venetian, Tapestry, Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats.

CURTAIN GOODS,

French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, silk Worsted Curtain Gimps, Wool and Linen Trimmings in great variety. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White Buff, Brown and Blue Linen Holland in all widths, together with Sayr's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's Chamberlin's and Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enamelled Cloths, Carriage Cloths of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterers' use.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137........Lake street, (up-stairs).........135 & 137

[ap21-p348-3m]

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of LILL & DIVERSY,

Importer and Jobber of

WINES and LIQUORS.

Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky.

Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar.

Having purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock of Imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of

J. E. S. FULLER & CO.

It is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the most complete assortments in the West. Proprietor of the late firm of J. E. S. Fuller & Co., for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transferred to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

And DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS.

Fine Old Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock.

No. 39 South Water Street,

Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Box 2558.

Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. [my24-r613-1m] JEROME MYERS.

Hardware.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE,

Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit all in quality and price. Orders promptly attended to.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER.

ap24-p720-3m 255 and 257 State street, Chicago, Ill.

HARDWARE.

CUTLERY AND GUNS,

Rodger's and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, &c.,

Dixon's Powder Flasks and Sporting Articles, Percussion Caps and Gun Wadding.

Chains, Hoes and Heavy Goods.

WOLFE, DASH & FISHER,

IMPORTERS, 38 Warren street, New York.

ap10 p217-3m ...

Insurance.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

Capital, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo. W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins,	John V. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Bolles,	Elvis Harwood,	Oliver Whitaker,
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
Levi P. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. G. Hoyt,	Chas. Chandler,	Thomas Harless.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. ...

ARCTIC

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.

MILLER & WILMARTH,

AGENTS,

150 South Water Street.

je14-k246-1y

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:

Shaker Bonnets ... Hoop Skirts ... Ladies Hose ... Ladies Fine Hose ... Turbans, new style ... New Style Bonnets ... Silk Parasols ... Spring Bonnet Ribbon ... Straw Veils ... Skirt Braid ... Back Combs ... Congress Heel Gaiters ... Ladies Heel Gaiters ... Ladies Heel Slippers ... Ladies Embroid'd slippers ...

Railroads.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines from Detroit.

Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roof, and Ruttan's Dusters, will run through on day trains. Luxurious sleeping cars, of the latest improvement, will run through on night trains. The distance is shorter than by any other route. The time and rates of fare will be the same as on other routes.

Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 6:40 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 6:45 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also, at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago. H. B. SAWYER, General Passenger Agent.

my5-r97-3m

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS—

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train for Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Kalamazoo, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS—

7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:40 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. H. B. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:45 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:50 A. M., Albany 1:50 P. M., New York 10:00 P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M.

7:00 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:40 A. M., Suspension Bridge 3:15 P. M., Albany ... New York ... Boston ...

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:00 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8:15 A. M., Fast Express, at 9:15 P. M., Night Mail Train.

The 7:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are used on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

Through Tickets for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pas. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:45 P. M., and 12:30 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:20 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M. and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.

my3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted).

7:00 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)

Arrive at Cincinnati at 8:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, Louisville, Evansville, Terre Haute and all points South. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and at Richmond for Dayton, Urbana, Dayton, Piqua, Columbus and points to Central and Eastern Ohio.

Connections at Cincinnati for Memphis, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all Ticket Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 56 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRODY, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.

CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.

SAM A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express and Mail leaves Chicago at 9:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted); Night Express leaves Chicago at 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted.) ... Mendota Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted) ... Arrive at ...

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Watertown, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express 9:00 A. M. } Through without change
Night " 9:00 P. M. } of cars.

Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

Trains arrive at 6:40 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express, 9:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) 9:00 P. M. ... Saturdays excepted. 4:00 P. M., Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted. 9:00 P. M. Through ... Trains arrive at ... and 6:20 P. M., Joliet Accommodation ...

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
7:30 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)
... P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

Arrive at Chicago at 5:15 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh!

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through.

This is the only route with Through Trains between Chicago and Pittsburgh without change of cars ... Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side.

WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

255 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED

AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (450 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to or from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
H. S. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
H. F. SASS & R. F. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
C. E. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
N. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McGILL, Portsmouth, Ohio.
F. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
E. L. DEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

je1-k19-1y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861, Trains leave Chicago ... Day Express ... A. M. ... Night Express ... P. M. ... Joliet Accommodation ... P. M. ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, May 12th, 1862, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows: ...

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

THE CITY.

Election Tickets.

Tickets against the new constitution are now ready at this office, and for sale at ten cents per hundred, or fifty cents per thousand. Send in your orders from the country, if not otherwise supplied.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Counterfeit threes on the Williamsburgh City Bank, New York, are in circulation.

THE NEW MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Applicants for admission to the new musical society are as plenty as mosquitos. Balatka is fairly besieged with singers.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.—The rhetorical exercises at the High School take place this afternoon, continuing from two to half past three o'clock.

FIRE.—A cottage belonging to John Ryan, on Buena Vista street, near Cottage Grove Avenue, was destroyed by fire at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Loss $300. No insurance.

☞ All who are in want of or are dealers in leather findings will take notice of the sale to take place at the store of Blackburn & Brothers, 46 Lake street, this morning, at ten o'clock.

A NUISANCE.—The cows have not only broken into the gardens and grounds of our citizens, but even the city ordinances and council proceedings and are running riot. They are almost as much of a nuisance as the New Constitution.

NEW INVENTION.—Letters patent were granted this week to Mr. Asahel Cooley, of this city, for improvement in pumps. Mr. C. is collecting materials for a machine shop for the purpose of manufacturing them in this city.

MEETING OF LADIES.—The Ladies of the Hospital Relief Society are requested to meet at Bryan Hall this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to make arrangements for a picnic and excursion for the benefit of the Society. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as the business to come before the meeting is of great importance.

GRAND BASKET PICNIC.—The ladies of the six Congressional Churches of the West Division have united in giving a grand basket picnic to Aurora, on Friday, June 20th. The train will leave the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad depot at eight a. m. Unusual efforts are being inaugurated to render this one of the largest and most successful excursions of the season.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Wah-ma-te-ha, an Indian brave and chief of a tribe of the Chippewas, accompanied by a squad of ugly faced, painted, bow and arrowed, moccasined, dirty, disagreeable, heathenish set of comrades were in the city yesterday upon a short visit to their great Papa, Mayor Sherman. They belong to the Secession Democracy, and it is intimated, will vote for the New Constitution.

THE KINGDOM STILL COMING.—The Kingdom which has been coming so long at Messrs. Root & Cady's music store, is still coming and in such a hurry that they have been obliged to get out duplicate electrotypes to keep pace with their orders. Probably no ballad in latter days has had such a run as "Kingdom Coming." It is whistled, sung, hummed and instrumentalized everywhere, in fact it is one of the institutions of the day.

BOOTH IN A NEW CHARACTER.—Mr. Booth appears this evening for his benefit as "Raphael, the Sculptor," in the French drama of "The Marble Heart," said to be one of his best personations. We believe this is the first time the character has been assumed by a star. It is often played by the second men of the "stock." It is an evidence of the undoubted genius of Mr. Booth, his selecting the part with the belief that it is worthy of his best efforts.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The anniversary exercises of this institution will occur during the coming week. On Wednesday evening, June 18th, an address will be delivered before the Adelphic Literary Society by the Hon. U. F. Linder, of Chicago. On Thursday, at 10 a. m., the Baccalaureate address by Rev. J. Dempster, D. D. of the Biblical Institute. Same day at 2 p. m., exercises of the graduating class and conferring of degrees. The "Light Guard Band" will furnish the music for the occasion.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A porter in the employ of Thomas P. Bryan, crockery dealer, No. 170 Lake street, named Gottlieb Lutz, was seriously injured yesterday by falling through the hatchway on the second story to the cellar. At the time of his fall he was engaged in hoisting some goods and was leaning heavily upon the rope, causing the breakage of the pulley and precipitating him headlong, a distance of twenty-three feet. He struck upon his head and was taken home insensible to his residence, at the corner of Larrabee street and Clybourne avenue. It is feared by his physician that he cannot survive his injuries.

THE ROURKE CASE.—James Rourke, the captain in the Irish Brigade, who subjected officer Hunt to imprisonment in the Camp Douglas guard-house, the details of which were given in our issue of yesterday, was brought before the police magistrates yesterday to answer, was convicted, fined twenty-five dollars, and sent to the Bridewell in default of payment. Shortly after his incarceration in that institution, some of his friends paid his fine and he was released. Subsequently he was re-arrested upon a State warrant for false imprisonment, but was *released upon an order from the Mayor!!*—a stretch of the municipal jurisdiction decidedly funny, to say the least.

DR. J. H. DOUGLAS.—Dr. J. H. Douglas, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, reached our city yesterday morning, on his way East, having left the army at Corinth a few days since. Dr. Douglas finds his health so seriously impaired as to make a leave of absence long enough to recruit his strength absolutely necessary. We trust that he may soon recover, so as to be able to give again to the sick and wounded in the army the benefit of his skill and labors, which have been of great service, and are most highly valued by those who know best how active, indefatigable and judicious he has been while in the employment of the Commission. The country owes a large debt of gratitude to the Sanitary Commission, who have secured for the army the labors and care of surgeons who are devoted to the cause, and bring to the discharge of their duties the best medical talent and experience.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION.—The New York *Times'* correspondent says:—By far the largest part of the section is set apart for the display of musical instruments. Messrs. Steinway & Sons occupy the entire centre of the apartment, exhibiting two grand and two square pianos. They are certainly amongst the finest instruments in the exhibition—if not, as is more than suspected—*the* finest. The folly of sending pianos from America to Europe nearly excited the laughter of cisatlantic makers, and until the cases were opened, they were disposed to be very merry indeed. Since here they have parted with a good deal of their hilarity—for the Steinway pianos are in fact the musical excitement of the Exhibition. Both in quantity and quality of tone, in touch, in excellence of workmanship, and in elegance of appearance, they are superior to any pianos I have yet heard in other courts; and that is saying a great deal, for London, Paris, Vienna and all the great centres of this important manufacture are fully represented in the exhibition. The judges seem to be of the same opinion, for nothing can exceed their interest in these instruments; and as for the artists, they—the independent ones, at least—play on them from morning till night. Hence it happens that the American court is one of the pleasantest nooks in the building, and the only place where a person is sure to hear a little fine playing. One of its most frequent visitors is Alfred Jaell, who will be remembered in America. Mr. Jaell does not look like a pianist, but if you once set him going he *runs* admirably. He has an admirable touch, which, whilst it is best heard in passages of moderate loudness, possesses also a fair degree of strength. In execution he seems to possess the modern requisites for playing everything, and his repertoire, in consequence, touches on the extremes of all schools. What is most noticeable in Mr. Jaell, is a very charming elegance of style, and much neatness and delicacy of conception. He is justly esteemed as one of the best players now in London. Mr. Jaell gives a free exhibition concert on Thursday next, playing in the American department and on Messrs. Steinway's pianos.

OUR BALTIMORE VISITORS.

Arrangements for the Reception.

PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

The Baltimore excursionists, consisting of the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, Board of Trade and many prominent citizens, together with a delegation from the City Councils of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, left Pittsburgh yesterday at one o'clock p. m. and will arrive in this city at eight o'clock this morning. Their visit at that city was of the nature of an ovation and we have no doubt their reception and entertainment in this city will be of a similar character.

The Board of Trade held a special session yesterday noon and appropriated a sum of money sufficient to cover their quota of expenses. Our merchants are bound to endorse their visitors not alone as business men but also as representatives of the Union feeling of Baltimore. The speeches and addresses delivered by them at Pittsburgh are fraught with a strong Union sentiment and rejoicing over the defeat which secession has met in their own city. Such men will always find a warm welcome in Chicago.

The adjourned meeting of the Committees of the Common Council, the Board of Trade and the Mercantile Association, was held last evening at the Tremont House.

The meeting was called to order at nine o'clock by Mayor Sherman.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, Ald. Shufeldt, from the Committee on Excursions, reported that they had made arrangements for securing the propellor Lady Franklin, in case of fair weather.

The banquet committee also reported that arrangements had been perfected with the proprietors of the Tremont House for the sale of 150 tickets for the banquet, at six dollars each.

Mr. Drake stated that the Superintendent of the Galena R. R. had tendered through him a train on their road to convey the guests to the Mississippi, and a steamboat from thence to any point on the river. Also, that the courtesies of their roads had been tendered by the Superintendents of the Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Milwaukee, Northwestern and Illinois Central Railroads.

The following letter was then read:

HON. F. C. SHERMAN—*Dear Sir:* I take the liberty of requesting you to extend, on behalf of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad, an invitation to the delegation from Baltimore to pass free over that line from Chicago to Cincinnati, at such time as may be most agreeable to them.
Yours, respectfully,
CHAS. E. FOLLETT,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

The Committee on carriages reported that they had arranged for the furnishing of thirty carriages for the use of the guests at such time as might be decided upon. Accepted.

The Committee on tickets reported the sale of about one hundred and ten tickets.

Col. Tucker stated that he was authorized to tender a train on the Illinois Central Railroad for an excursion to Hyde Park at an hour's notice.

Ald. Shufeldt moved that the Committee be authorized to provide music for the steamboat excursion at an expense not exceeding twenty dollars which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the report of the committee limiting the sale of tickets to 150 was concurred in.

Mr. Doggett pledged the Mercantile Association for the sale of fifty tickets; and Mr. Dow, also, from the Board of Trade, pledged the sale of seventy tickets.

Mr. Wicker moved that Mr. Drake's proposal to furnish refreshments on the steamboat excursion for the sum of $100 be accepted. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the committee was instructed to furnish tickets for the boat excursion to holders of banquet tickets free of charge.

Mr. Wicker moved that the excursion tickets should include ladies. Adopted.

Mr. Wright moved that Ald. Hoyt be appointed a committee of one to meet the excursionists at the depot at eight o'clock, and see that proper conveyance is provided to the Tremont House; and that at ten o'clock the Escort Committee meet them at the Tremont House, and escort them thence to the rooms of the Board of Trade.

The following gentlemen comprise the Escort Committee, and are requested to meet at the Tremont House this morning at nine o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. Q. Hoyt, W. T. Shufeldt, D. K. Botsford, A. D. Titsworth, Jno. Comisky, Robert Law, F. C. Brown, Andrew Schall, C. G. Woodman, E. Salomon.

BOARD OF TRADE.

O. S. Hough, N. K. Fairbank, W. H. Roleson, Howard Priestly, S. Clary, H. D. Booth, G. E. Stanton, T. M. Avery, J. Y. Munn, J. H. Tucker, J. V. Farwell, W. W. Mitchell.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

J. V. Farwell, Geo. Bowen, C. G. Wicker, C. Briggs, N. Tuttle, J. T. Allen, Phil. Wadsworth, W. McKindley, J. H. Weber, M. Ladd.

The following was arranged as the programme for Saturday: From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., carriage drive; 3 to 7 p. m., excursion to Hyde Park; with steamboat excursion in the evening.

Not in the Play.

A curious accident happened at the theatre on Wednesday evening during the performance of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Booth was personating Romeo, Miss Hosmer the sad and sentimental Juliet. The play had reached the well-known balcony scene. Romeo was pensively leaning against a tree and Juliet was above him leaning upon the balcony. Romeo had satisfactorily explained why he was Romeo and Juliet had informed him that she o'erperched the walls upon love's light wings. Juliet had partially quieted the brawling old nurse who was concerned about the night air and commenced,

"And all my fortunes at thy foot I'd lay,"

when crack, smash, went the fickle balcony and much to the astonishment of Romeo, Juliet laid not only her fortunes but herself at his feet. He sprang to her side, raised her up and they retired behind the scenes. In a few minutes the Manager appeared and announced that the lady had sustained no injury beyond a sudden fright, which was received with applause by the audience. The balcony was repaired, Juliet shortly re appeared and the play went on without further interruption by balcony breakages.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CASE OF EJECTMENT.—The attention of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, was occupied with the case of Benjamin Lombard vs. Jesse Ray, *et al.*, ejectment. In this case the plaintiff claimed title, through the heirs of one Charles McLaughlin, who died in 1842, whom plaintiff claimed was the soldier to whom the land in dispute was patented. The defendant claimed by deed, which was from one C. McLaughlin, whom he claimed was the soldier. The principal question was one of indentity. The plaintiff showed by a certified copy of the soldier's discharge, obtained from the Pension office, that the soldier to whom the land was patented was born in the town of Muckle, county of Tyrone, Ireland, was about forty-four years old when discharged, was five feet eleven inches in height, had dark hair, blue eyes, and dark complexion when enlisted, by occupation a farmer. The testimony on the part of the plaintiff showed that C. McLaughlin, who died in 1842, corresponded in his personal description in every one of these particulars, with the soldier. The defense offered no proof to show that the C. McLaughlin from whom he derived title corresponded in any respect with the soldier, but relied on the fact that one witness, a son, had stated that his father was six feet three inches in height, but on a second examination, said that his father had told him so. The defendant's counsel also contended that as the plaintiff claimed through the children of McLaughlin, a marriage of C. McLaughlin must be proved, and that it had not been proven in their case. The Court left the question of identity with the jury, as a fact for them to find. But upon the question of marriage, said a marriage might be inferred from cohabitation and repute in the family.

E. W. Hazard for plaintiff, and N. M. Wead for for defendant.

The call of the docket in this court stands at No. 56.

SUPERIOR COURT.—There was no call of the docket in this Court yesterday. The first call stands at No. 760.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 439—Chancery. Henry R. Snotwell vs. Thomas Speer et al; report of master of sale filed and confirmed. No. 375—Abel Downs et al vs. William Hughes; sealed verdict; issue for plaintiff, damage $590.55. Defendant moves for a new trial. No. — Stickney et al vs. schr. Warren; admiralty. On petition filed, sale ordered of the schooner. No. 593—J. Foster Clark vs. James W. Knight; dismissed by plaintiff, on motion. No. 433—J. F. Clark vs. John Watts; same order as above. No. 428—S. Lombard vs. Jesse Ray et al; ejectment. Jury out.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 3834—Charles B. Beckwith vs. Jonathan C Johnson et al; assumpsit submitted to court for trial, finding defendant guilty, and costs to be paid by plaintiff. No. 610—Ira Foot et al. vs. George H. Clark et al; Master's report filed, and order that it be confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary by this morning. No. 773—John Oliphant et al. vs. John Ellis; judgment as per stipulation filed, in favor of plaintiff, for $1 and costs. No. 627—Francis C. Lawley vs. Lordes Walker; assumpsit; defendant comes and pays an appeal, which is allowed upon his filing a bond in the sum of $400 security to be approved by court, during the term. No. 505—Franklin H. Cutting vs. William Hopps; assumpsit; now on trial.

Before Judge Goodrich—Nos. 1541, 1543, and 1569 were defaulted and judgment.

Camp Douglas—Election in the Second Regiment of Home Guards.

Col. Hough of the First Regiment of three month's volunteers has been fairly installed at Camp Douglas, and will soon have everything in prime working order. For the present he has located his regiment in four divisions, occupying tents outside the camp limits, where they will prove themselves timely auxiliaries to the sentinels within.

Rumors were afloat in the city, yesterday, that a rebel had been shot while attempting to escape, and that one of the new recruits had been found with his throat cut. They were entirely unfounded, however.

The Second Regiment of three months' volunteers held their election yesterday, resulting in the choice of J. H. Tucker of this city as Colonel, and T. J. Pickett of Rock Island as Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Tucker was commandant of the camp, it will be remembered, during its earlier history, and while it was a camp of rendezvous.

ABORTION.—A woman named Mrs. Ryder was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of having produced an abortion upon the person of a young woman who is now in a very critical condition at the house of the defendant. Mrs. Ryder keeps a so-called sulphur-bath establishment on Harrison street, near Clark. She stated that the young woman alluded to above, is most respectably connected in Davenport, Iowa, where she was seduced, and from whence, to hide her shame, she came to this city a few weeks ago. She was first taken to a house of bad repute on State street, and on Friday evening last was taken to Mrs. Ryder's *cure*. Mrs. Ryder alleges that whatever improper treatment had been received by the young woman had been administered previous to her arrival at her house, and that she was very ill when she arrived there, so much so that she sent for a physician early on Saturday morning. A partial examination of the case was had before Justice Milliken, yesterday afternoon, and it was dismissed for the present.

NEW BOOKS.—J. R. Walsh, corner of Custom House Place and Madison street, has received "Ravenshoe," the new novel by Henry Kingsley, author of "Geoffry Hamlyn." Also, the "Tragedy of Success," a dramatic production by an unknown author. Both are published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

☞ Excellent Photographs of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Irish Brigade, for sale at 104 Lake street.
Jan. 13—1t. SAMUEL ALSCHULER.

☞ Have you tried the *Snow Cream Soda*, with true *fruit syrups*, at Dillingham's new drug store, corner of State and Van Buren streets?
Jan. 13—5t.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ATTENTION.—The "Universal Clothes Wringer," Washer and Starcher, acknowledged as the best in use. Call and see it before buying any other. These machines are all warranted, and after a trial, if not liked the money will be refunded. Agents wanted in every town.
C. Williams General Agent, 111 Randolph street, P. O. Box 3950. jul0-6t

☞ Why do you deposit old Demand Treasury Notes with your banker the same as currency when you can sell them to Boyd for a large premium? je9-6t

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. Je3-1m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h221-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at Faxon's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap24-p743

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, 1862.

The scarcity of currency continues; while there is a large amount wanted just now, the demand for money being very good, much better than for some time past. Most of the bankers would not receive exchange at much above ¼ per cent discount, and many of them were willing to dispose of what they had at ¼ above that rate. Gold is a little stiffer, and bankers are paying 4 and selling at 4¼@5 premium, most of them for the larger figure. Treasury Notes are scarce. The bankers pay ¼ for them, and sell for ¾. Compared with the currency we have, they ought to be worth a higher figure.

Counterfeits are becoming very plenty, and it will save loss to keep a sharp look out on what you take. The mixed character of the currency now in circulation affords ample opportunities for circulating spurious issues, and most certainly the opportunity will not be allowed to pass unimproved by the gentry who are engaged in this species of rascality. In addition to those which we have previously named, it is stated that counterfeit threes on the "Williamsburgh City Bank," New York, are growing plenty hereabouts. The printing of the large letters in the centre of the bill is imperfect, white spots being visible in most of the letters instead of a clean heavy impression, as in the genuine. The picture of an Indian woman on the upper left hand corner is imperfect, especially the hand, which is very clumsy. The best way to avoid this counterfeit is to refuse the bills of that denomination on the Williamsburgh Bank.

BANK FAILURE.—Davenport, Ullmann & Co., bankers, to-day received the following telegraphic dispatch:

BUFFALO, June 12, 1862.
Davenport, Ullmann & Co.—The Bank of Brantford, Canada, has failed. SHUTTLEWORTH & CO.

CINCINNATI—The *Gazette* of to-day says:

There is getting to be more inquiry for money, chiefly from produce commission merchants, who are carrying stocks; but it has not yet caught up with the supply, and the market is easy for good paper at 8@10c per cent. As the demand improves, the rates lean to the outside figure.

Old demand Treasury Notes are in request. They were bought here to-day at 1@1¼ premium, and advanced in New York to 2 premium. This currency being receivable for customs, must soon be worth as much as gold, and they are quite as good to hold as the latter.

There was a moderate demand for exchange, and rates were steady at par buying and ⅛@¼ premium selling. Gold was again higher, closing at 4@4¼ premium buying, and 4¾@4½ premium selling. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par	⅛@¼ prem.
Gold	4@4¼ prem.	4¾@4½ prem.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' AND CONSOLIDATION BANKS, PHILADELPHIA.—In regard to these two banks, published in our article of yesterday as of doubtful character, we have received the following note from J. W. Drexel & Co., bankers of this city. We know nothing of either bank, except by information obtained from bankers in this city. Of course the intimation of the Messrs. Drexel that they will redeem this currency, places its safety beyond all doubt:

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We notice in your money article of this morning, the name of the Farmers' and Mechanics' of Philadelphia. This bank is one of the oldest and is the largest of the Philadelphia banks. Its capital is $2,000,000 (two millions); its stock sells at nine to ten per cent. above par, and has sold before the crisis (which was supposed to impair the prospects of dividends upon all bank stocks) at 20 @ 25 per cent. above par. We guarantee it, and will *redeem at par* every dollar which may be offered at our counter, from this time hence, as also we will the notes of the Consolidation Bank of same city. JAS. W. DREXEL & Co.,
42 South Clark st.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	1560	62281	....	....	....
G & C U R R	3069	32770	56464	5176	1532	685
R I R R	....	10500	17500	....	380	400
I C R R	615	3300	26600	1800	700	....
C B & Q R R	1864	16809	71490	3894	1586	1050
C & N W R R	996	23890	9 26	7783	1184	457
A & St L R R	190	758	19150	2850	350	....
Total	8822	91987	262440	21368	5692	2542

	High Wines brls.	L'd lbs.	Tallow lbs.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	17564
G & C U R R	....	....	....	130	126	1590
R I R R	73	4300	....	....	17	....
I C R R	80	4100	....	300	5	4966
C B & Q R R	220	7430	....	448	....	4496
C & N W	....	....	....	60	36	11297
A & St L	....	....	....	150	....	240
Total	373	15829	....	1078	184	40063

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	3500	13160	55000	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	11000	15000	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	1822	....	4100	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	10800	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	4147	....	....	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	2961	....	....	....	....	....
Total	12530	34960	74100	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 11, 1862.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	72,281	Lumber, ft	303,878
Wheat, bu	1,560	Shingles, no	382,750
Potatoes, bu	40	Lath, pcs	135,750
Hides, lbs	1,766	Staves, no	19,032
		Posts, no	500
		Salt, brls	26
		Coal, tons	152

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JUNE 12.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,940,000	Flour, brls	11,106
Shingles, no	1,925,000	Wheat, bu	19,806
Lath, pcs	560,000	Corn, bu	5,500
Wood, cds	491	Pork, brls	10
R R ties, no	1,200	Beef, brls	25
Salt, brls	3,067	Lard & Tallow, brl	31
Pig Iron, tons	400	Butter, kegs	80
		Hams, brls	1

The receipts of Produce to-day embraced 8,822 brls flour, 91,987 bu wheat, 262,440 bu corn, 21,368 bu oats, 5,692 bu rye, 2,542 bu barley—in all equal to 428,049 bushels grain.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change, but owing to a scarcity of freight room, and high rates of freights, business was dull, and the market for leading articles ruled lower.

The demand for Flour was fair, but owing to the difficulty of procuring freight room in propellers, buyers had to hold back, and the market was dull and 5c lower. About 2,500 brls changed hands at $4.70@5.00 for white winter extras, and $3.60@4.50 for spring extras.

The Wheat market suffered a decline of ½c per bushel—the depreciation being more marked on No 1 Spring than on the other grades. About 120,000 bushels were sold at 81@81½c for Amber Iowa; 78@79c for No 1 Spring; and 73@73c for No 2 Spring—the market closing weak under the influence of unfavorable news from New York.

The Corn market also declined ½c per bushel, owing to a scarcity of vessels. Canal and River grain were difficult of sale in consequence of the want of storage accommodation, and the market generally, ruled heavy. About 250,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 31c for Old River White afloat; 29½c for New River White and Old River Mixed afloat; 26½@27c for New River Mixed afloat; 28@28½c for Old Mixed in store; 25@25½c for New Mixed in store; 21¼ for Old Rejected; and 20c for New Rejected—closing quiet.

There was an improved demand for Oats and the market advanced 1c per bushel—with sales at 25@26c for No. 1 in store. Rye declined 1c per bushel—with sales at 37c. Barley was sold at 40@42c, according to sample. Highwines were steady and active at 20c. Provisions remain inactive and nominal—a few small lots of country-packed mess Pork having changed hands at $8.75@9.00, and Lard at 7@7½c—the latter for choice city steam rendered.

Vessels were scarce and freights firm—with only two engagements at 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

The "Greed" of Buffalo Warehousemen.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 10th inst., says that the article in the TRIBUNE of the 9th, on the greed of Buffalo warehousemen is "scarcely gracious or consistent"—and why? Because we have accused Chicago warehousemen of the same failing! This is Buffalo logic, we suppose; but it is scarcely intelligible in Chicago. If we had remained silent under the shortcomings of Chicago warehousemen, there might have been some sense in accusing us of being "inconsistent;" but the *Advertiser* bears testimony to the fact that we have been the very opposite, by publishing entire one of our most recent articles, in which we bring the warehousemen of our city to task for doing to Chicago just what the Buffalo warehousemen are doing to Buffalo—driving business from it by an inordinate amount of "greed." We are sorry to find that the *Advertiser* is the apologist or defender of that which cannot fail to build up Oswego at the expense of its own city.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Vessels scarce and rates firm. The engagements were:—To Buffalo: Prop Racine and schr Peoria, wheat at 10c.

FLOUR—Received, 8,822 brls; shipped, 12 530 brls. Market dull and 5c lower. Sales, 178 brls "Mueller & Brigelle's" choice White Winter extra at $5.00; 180 brls "St. Louis" white winter at $5.00; 100 brls fair white winter at $4.70; 100 brls good do at $4.90; 100 brls "City" winter super at $4.00; 100 brls "Lillian" choice r. h. spring extra at $4.50; 200 brls good r. h. spring extra at $4.70; 100 brls do at $3 65; 600 brls medium extra at $3.55@3.65; 100 brls "Hastings" and 148 brls "Stark Mills" spring super at $3.30; 100 brls "Menominee" extra on p. t.; 71 brls super at $3.00; 75 brls Rye Flour at $2.50; 500 brls unsound spring extra at $3.50; 100 brls "Chicago Mills" spring extra at $4.00.

WHEAT—Received, 91,987 bu; shipped, 34,960 bu. Market quiet and ½c lower. Sales, 5,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 81½c; 7,500 bu do at 81c; 35,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 79c; 40,000 bu do at 78½c; 3,000 bu do at 78½c; 4,000 bu do at 78c; 22,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; 5,000 bu do at 73½c; 2,000 bu do at 72c; 2,400 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 74c; 800 bu Rejected winter in store at 61½c; 2,500 bu Rejected spring in store at 58c.

CORN—Received, 262,240 bu; shipped, 74,100 bu. Market declined ½c per bushel. Sales 2,000 bu Old River White at 31c afloat; 3,000 bu New River White at 30c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu Old River Mixed at 29½c afloat; 10,000 bu New River Mixed at 26½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 27c afloat; 45,000 bu Old Mixed in store at 28½c; 105,000 bu do at 28¼c; 50,000 bu do at 28c; 1,000 bu New Mixed in store at 25½c; 15,000 bu do at 25c; 14,000 bu Old Rejected in store at 21½c; 5,000 bu New Rejected in store at 20c; 4,000 bu Old Yellow in store at 29c; 400 bu Condemned Corn on track at 20c.

OATS—Received, 21 368 bu; shipped none. Market 1c higher. Sales, 8,500 bu No. 1 in store at 26c; 2,500 bu do at 25½c; 500 bu do at 25c; 400 bu rejected in store at 22c.

RYE—Received, 5,692 bu; shipped, none. Market 1c lower. Sales, 1,500 bu No. 1 in store at 37c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,542 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 76 bags prime at 82c; 7 bags do at 60c; 16 bags fair at 40c—all on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 372 brls. Market steady. Sales 245 brls in lots at 20c.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Sales, 44 brls, country Mess Pork at $9.00; 45 brls do at $8.75; 60 trcs choice steam-rendered (Tobey & Booth's) at 7½c; 24 pkgs prime country Kettle at 7c.

BEANS—45 bushels good Mixed at $1.80.

BROOM CORN—4 tons good at $83.00.

TALLOW—14 brls city at 7¼@7½c. Country, 7@7¼c.

FISH—White fish and trout have advanced about 12½c, and are very firm at the following prices:

No. 1 White Fish, hf brls	$3.25@3.50
No. 2, " " "	3.00@3.25
No. 1 Trout,	3.25@3.50
No. 2 "	3.00@3.25

HIDES—The market is dull with light sales. We quote Dry Flint at 12½@13c; Dry Salted 10@11c; Green Salted 6c; Calf skins 8c; Pelts 12½@$1.75.

WOOL—Very little offering and nominal at 30@35c for wash and 20@25c for unwashed.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for good shipping butter. We quote: Choice dairy 10@12½c; fair to good firkin 8@9½c; Grease 6@7c.

EGGS—Fresh 6@6½c ℔ doz.

POTATOES—Neshannocks 40@45c; good common mixed 30@35c.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $1.75@2 00. Turkeys ℔ lb 6@6½c; Pigeons ℔ doz 35@40c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 961 head—of which 480 were received at Sherman's yards; 224 at the Michigan Southern yards; 257 at the Pittsburgh yards. The market this week opens rather dull, and the tendency is decidedly downwards. The general opinion among shippers that the New York market was incorrectly reported—based on dispatches received by various parties, reporting the market closing dull and drooping—kept buyers out of the market, except at a decline, which holders were unwilling to submit to. The receipts to-day were liberal, and the quality only fair; while it is the general opinion that a very large number are on the way. All these things tended to make the market dull. Government contractors are buying sparingly.

The following are the leading sales.

Ruble & Co. purchased of H. Baldwin 400 head of very choice still-fed beeves, at $3.75. They were fed at Nickerson's distillery in this city, and were generally conceded to be about the best lot of stillers seen in the yards this season. Of this lot, 160 head were weighed and delivered to-day, averaging 1,326 lbs. They will be shipped to New York.

McKegg sold Howard 31 head averaging 1,208 lbs at $3.25 at Sherman's yards.

Ward sold McClure 9 head averaging 1,095 lbs at $3.10 at Michigan Southern yards.

Dawson sold Boles 17 head averaging 1,100 lbs at $3.00 at same yards.

Cash sold McClure 9 head averaging 1,412 lbs at $3.00 at same yards.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
160	1326	$3.75	140	1308 at $48	℔ h'd
31	1208	3.25	90	at $56.50	℔ h'd
9	1095	3.10	16	at $38	℔ h'd
17	1100	3.00	11	1189	p. t.
9	1412	3.00	7	1130	p. t.
63	1269 at $48 ℔ h'd				

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 707.—The market is dull and drooping. The following are the sales to-day:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
90	262	$2.57½	53	248	2.40
48	262	2.50	61	192	2.32½
56	233	2.50	150	196	2.32½
94	211	2.45	110	191	2.30
94	247	2.45	123	156	2.27
58	240	2.45	36	193	2.10
119	218	2.40	120	258	p. t.

SHEEP—Sales of 129 head averaging 99 at $2 90.

Milwaukee Grain Market—June 11.

Received, 92,330 bu wheat, 1,884 brls. flour. The *Sentinel* reports the market buoyant. About 100,000 bushels were sold at 81c for No. 1 and 76@76½c for No. 2 Spring Wheat. Freights, 8@10c for wheat to Buffalo.

Toledo Grain Market—June 11.

Received, 17,477 bu wheat, 6,880 bu corn. The *Blade* reports wheat firm, with sales of M. S. Red at $1.08; D. and M. White at $1.06; and Canal Red at $1.00. Corn, 32c for New. Freights, 3½c to Buffalo.

Cincinnati Market—June 11.

Flour dull. Whisky, 19c. Provisions dull—1,000 brls country mess pork at $10@10.25—closing dull. City mess pork offered at $10.50; but generally held at $11 00. Hams 4¾@4¼c in dry salt, and 5¼@5½c smoked. Prime tierce lard in fair demand at 7¼c.

The New Canadian Tariff.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Thursday states that great excitement prevails in the sugar market, in consequence of the intelligence received from Quebec of the change in the duty on sugar from 15c ad valorem to 3c per lb. 1,000 hhds changed hands in the afternoon at terms which did not transpire. The other changes are: molasses 3c per gallon, green or roasted coffee 3c per lb, refined sugar 3c per lb, tea 6c, and confectionery 3c per lb. It is also proposed to levy a duty of 25c per gallon on whisky.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

[From the Price Current, 11th.]

In the provision market there has been hardly anything done. The opening of the Mississippi made some parties disposed to buy mess pork, and $10.50 was offered pretty freely, but holders asked $11 for good country or city brands. There has been hardly anything done in bulk meats and prices are nominal. Shoulders would not bring over 3c, and sides over 5¼c. Bacon has been likewise neglected, and not enough done to establish quotations. Shoulders are offered at 3½c, and sides at 6¼c. A moderate demand for common bulk hams, at 4¼@4½c, and for the same kind smoked at 5½@6c, the latter rate when canvassed. Clear bacon sides are held at 6¾c, but a sale is seldom made. There is a large quantity of country cured meat arriving in small lots, and it is next to impossible to sell it, and when sales are made, a concession of fully ¼ to 1c ℔ lb has to be made from the quotations we give above, for regular lots of city or country. Sugar cured hams are in fair demand, and all established brands bring 7¼c, some curers asking 8c.

There has been some demand for lard the last two or three days, and 600 tcs. sold at 7½c. Not much to be had at this rate, and we may add not much wanted. Keg is offered at 8c. No demand ...

New York Cattle Market—June 10.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune, 11.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th street, 3,948.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows: First quality....8½@9 | Ordinary............8@8 Medium.........8 @8½ |

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at over 9 cents.

The general average of the market at 8¼c.

The most of the sales range from 8½c to 9c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,425.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 10.—We acknowledge our disappointment, and report that of everybody else connected with the trade. There were 3,100 head of bullocks on sale yesterday morning. There are, including those, 3,848 to-day in the 44th street yards, besides 106 sold over the river, and 225 bought by or for butchers at Albany and sent direct to their yards, so as to arrive on Sunday morning. The scattering little lots sold at the 6th street and Robinson street stables, makes up the total 4,425 for the week, instead of 3,800, which was the utmost that the shrewdest operators could figure up for the supply of the week. No one now can tell where 600 head of the fresh supply this morning could have come from, yet they are here; part of them are here from Chicago since last Thursday. Another lot is here from an Eastern Pennsylvania distillery. Poor scallawags they are, started out because the owner expected to meet a high market. He finds one half a cent a pound net less than yesterday. Some of the brokers say an average of $5 a head less than they could have sold yesterday, and would have sold if they had had any idea that such an addition would have been made to the stock. Then they should have sold, for no man can tell what a day may bring forth in this market. We anticipate a hard one next week. We may be mistaken, but if somebody else is not, we shall be more mistaken.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BULLOCKS.

Isaac Budlong sold 50 Chicago distillers for Wicker & Stowell at an average of $61, estimating them at 7¼ cwt average, say 8¼@8½c per lb.

S. G. Woodruff & Brother sold 46 good fair Illinois steers for L. J. Sims, average 8½ cwt, at 8¾@9c.

Haring & Miller sold at Bergen 89 Illinois steers at 8½c per lb on 6½ cwt, which they bought of J. Crabtree.

H. R. Smith & Co. had 139 good Illinois steers of their own feed, estimated to average 8 cwt. Some 40 sold over the river at about 9c per lb, and the others here generally at 8½@9c, and over for the best.

C. W. Conger sold 60 of the 120 Illinois distillers bought of Phil. McCaffry by Allerton, Hurd & Conger, and 52 other Illinois distillers, at 8@8½c, average about 8 cwt.

T. C. Eastman & Bro. have 129 of J. & G. Dalby's drove of good Illinois steers, estimated to average 7½ cwt and 8½c per lb.

Jerry Church bought at Campville of Clark & Lindsey 105 good fair Illinois steers, average 7¾ cwt, and sell at 8½c per lb; Mr. L. says will average 8 cwt.

Ulery and Crow have 146 good Illinois steers on sale by Simon Ulery, who estimates them at 7¾ cwt., and at that thinks they will average 8½c.

A. M. Allerton sells 90 good fat Iowa steers, average 7½ cwt., at 8½c ℔ lb.

Beach & Bray sold on their own account 70 of the Dalby drove, bought in Buffalo, fine Illinois steers, averaging 8¼ cwt., and 8¼c ℔ lb. Also, 63 bought of Briggs, averaging 7¾ cwt., and 8½c ℔ lb.

S. Sherman, 111 Illinois distillers, averaging 13½ cwt., at Dunkirk, are selling at prices likely to average 8¼c on fair net weight, for S. W. Allerton & Co.

Gillett & Toffey sold 76 of the Dalby drove, estimated at 8¼ cwt., good fair Illinois steers, and will average 8¾ cwt. ℔ lb. Also, 48 good fair Illinois steers, average 7¼ cwt., sold wholesale at $60.

Morris & Weixall had 242 Illinois distillers, and 33 coarse oxen, from Chicago; one lot, bought at Suspension Bridge of Hunt, 54 Illinois steers, average 6¾ cwt., which sold at Albany at $54; 96, bought at the Bridge of Wm. Smith & Co., average 7¾ cwt, cost $57, and 32 sold at Albany at $4.40, average 1,490 lbs. The other 64 sold here at 8¾c on 7½ cwt, and 89 Illinois distillery-fed steers, averaging 7 cwt, sold at 8¼c, strong, by Ben Westheimer.

John T. Alexander has on sale 125 head of good fair Illinois Steers, 83 of them, in Monday, are estimated at 7¼ cwt, by John Merritt, and sell at 8¼@8½c ℔ lb. The tail sold at $51 a head, which was over 8c ℔ lb, on Monday, and at $54 Tuesday, say about 8c, but not so good quality.

Pickering & Dudley sold, at Bergen, 89 Illinois steers, bought of H. Crusen, estimated at 7 cwt, and sold at 8c ℔ lb.

Geo. W. Reed has 146 head of good Ill. steers and a few oxen, estimated at 7¾ cwt, average, which will sell to average 8½c, by Thomas Wheeler and Chas. G. Teed.

S. Shuester bought at Albany of Morris & Weixall, 53 Ill. distillers, average 7¾ cwt, which sold for 8c strong.

Murry & Glover sold several lots, on their own account, of 73 good Illinois steers, average 8¼ cwt, sell at 8¼@9c. One of 43 do., bought here at 8¼c, at a loss to the seller; and one of 30 do. they are trying to make average 8¼c, but find it very hard to do so on Tuesday sales.

Wm. Lingle & Co. sold 107 head of Illinois distillers at 8¼c on 7¼ cwt. average, which they bought of And. Gillespie.

One of the very best droves in market, owned by Hatch (of Baltimore) and Williams (of Sangamon county, Illinois,) where they were fed upon their farm, did not arrive in time to take the cream of the market. The drove, 96 head, is estimated at 9 cwt. av. by Joseph H. Williams, the salesman, and would have sold on Monday morning at 9c ℔ lb. all through. It may average 8¾c to-day.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,660.

Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market, reports as follows: $3.44@3.60 ℔ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and $3.25@3.25 for distillery-fed.

The weather for a day or two has been particularly favorable for the time of year, enabling butchers to do a great deal of the work without the aid of the cooling-room. With that, pork can be killed and cured in the hottest weather just as well as in winter. Still we find the market overstocked, prices low, sales dull, and 4,700 unsold.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live wht.	Dead wht.
First quality corn-fed, large size	3¾@3.60c	4½@4¾c
Second quality corn-fed	3.44@3.56c	4¾@4½c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3¼@3¼c	4¾@4¼c
Large size still-fed, fat	3½ @3¼c	3¾@4 c
Second quality still-fed	3 @3¼c	3¾@4 c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 12.—FLOUR—Demand less active and market 5c lower. Sales 12,800 brls, at $4 25@4 35 for super state; $4 50@4 60 for extra state; $4 25@4 35 for super western; $4 50@4 65 for common to medium extra western; $5.10@5.20 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.30@6.50 for trade brands do, market closing heavy. Canadian flour 5c lower and less doing. Sales 1,200 brls at $4.55@5.70 for common and $4 75@6 25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 00@4 25. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 100 brls Jersey at $1.90.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm. Sales 200 brls at 24@24½c.

GRAIN—Wheat market opened heavy and with further advance in freights, and prices closed 1 to 2c lower. Sales 26,000 bu. Chicago spring at 91@1.03; 48,000 bu. Milwaukee at $1@1.06; 18,000 bu. Canadian club at $1@1.07; 34,800 bu. amber Iowa at $1.07@1.09; 14,000 bu. winter red western at $1.14 @1.16; 12,600 bu. amber Michigan at $1.18@1.18½; 4,500 bu. white Michigan at $1.25. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Corn, less doing and market without material change. Sales 61,000 bu. at 47@52c for new mixed western; 53@54c for old; 44@46c for damaged; 57c for yellow western; 56@60c for white western. Oats dull and declining. Sales at 41@43c for western, Canadian and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Rio more active and prices steady; sales 3 127 bags part at 19½c. Rice, East India in good demand; sales 460 bags Rangoon at 4¾@4¼c, and 474 bags Patna on p.t.; Carolina steady; sales 40 casks at 7@7½c. Sugar, raw quiet and steady at 6¾@7c for fair to good refining; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7¼c. Molasses more active; sales 500 hhds clayed Cuba at 23c; 100 hhds Cuba muscovado at 32c, and 300 hhds Porto Rico at 36@39c, and by auction 166 hhds do part on government account at 31@35c for cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork market heavy and lower. Sales 1,450 brls. at $10.95@11.00 for mess, including small sales at $11.12½; $9.00 for prime, and $11 00 for prime mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 100 brls. at $5.50@7.00 for country prime; $8 00@10.00 for mess; $11.00@13 50 for repacked mess, and $13.00@14 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $19 00@20.00. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats in active demand, but prices hardly so firm. Sales 150 pkgs at 3¼@3¾c for shoulders, and 4¾@4¼c for hams. Bacon sides dull and nominally unchanged. Lard steady and in fair demand. Sales 1,735 brls. at 7¾@8¼c. Butter dull and prices favor purchasers. We quote: 10@17c for Ohio, and 10@18c for state. Cheese dull and heavy at 4@7¼c.

MONEY—Market steady at 3@4 per cent. for loans on call, and 4@5 for prime paper. Sterling exchange firmer; banker's bills 115¼@116. American gold advanced to 5@5¼ per cent. prem. California gold bars quoted at 5¼@5½ prem. Government stocks active and firmer; 6s of '81, 106; 7.30 Treasury Notes, 106¼.

STOCKS—Better with fair business. Chi & R I 67; C B & Q 80; Cleve & Tol 47; Gal & Chi 70¾; C & Pitts 21¾; Illinois Central scrip 64¾; Panama 137; M S gt'd 58¾; M S R R 27¾; M C 66¾; Pac Mail 116¾; N Y C 93¾; Erie R R 38¾; Erie pfd 66¾; Harlem 17¾; Harlem pfd 42; Reading 57¾; Penn C 98; American gold 105¾; Pitts Ft W & Chi, 2d bonds 79; do 1st bonds 96¾; Erie 5th bonds 87; Va 6s 57; Mo 6s 53¾; Tenn 6s 63¾; U S 6s 81, regt 104; U S 6s 81, coupons 107.

OSWEGO, June 12.—FLOUR—Steady at $4.50 for fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales last night of 3,000 bu. No. 1 Chicago spring at 98c; 2,400 bu. choice Canadian club at 98c; 2,000 bu. amber Ohio at $1 12½, and 350 bu. amber Iowa on private terms. Corn unchanged. Sales 7,200 old mixed Illinois at 42½c. Other graines quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer but unchanged. Flour 35c, wheat 8½c, corn 7c, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—5,028 brls. flour, 84,400 bu. wheat, 50,000 bu. corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,900 brls. flour, 80,000 bu. wheat, 40,000 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........June 12.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 57 brls salt.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 170 m shingles.
Prop Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven, 400 m shingles, 60 cords wood.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 1,300 railroad ties.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt, sundries.
Brig F. B. Gardiner, Carey, Buffalo, 200 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Driver, Davidson, Depere, 20 m lumber, 320 m lath.
Schr Persia, Garret, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr L. C. Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Adele, Scott, South Haven, 16 cords wood.
Schr Magic, Connel, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Peoria, Peterson, Muskegon, 235 m lumber.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River, 150 m lumber.
Schr Free Democrat, Thomson, Kalamazoo, 36 cords wood.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 77 cords wood.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welch, Paintwater, 80 m lumber.
Schr Lady Jane, Ingles, Wenona, 80 m lumber.
Schr Albany, Smith, Port Washington, 80 cords wood.
Schr John Lilly, Thomson, Port Washington, 55 cords wood.
Schr Gazelle, Anderson, Grand River, 75 m lumber.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand River, 75 m lumber, 70 m shingles, 15 m lath.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White River, 35 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Tricolor, Klovecorn, St Joseph, 27 cords wood.
Schr Active, Pagelson, Grand River, 35 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Embred, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Muskingum, Jeffrey, Bay City, 165 m lumber, 6 m lath.
Schr Lookout, Morey, Cleveland, 400 tons pig iron.
Schr Jessie Anderson, Oswego, 175 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Brown, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Foncetel, Culver, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Reed, Port Sheldon, 88 cords wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Simpson, White Lake, 65 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Pioneer, Thomson, Holland, 55 cords wood.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow D R. Holt, Carlson, Kalamazoo, 5 cords wood.
Scow Almira, Miller, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 21 tons iron.
Scow Mount Vernon, McVea, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Grunison, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Kalamazoo, 5 m lath, 35 m lumber, 30 m staves.
Scow Harriet Anne, Hanson, Kalamazoo, 15 m lumber, 40 cords wood.

CLEARED..........June 12.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 4,147 brls flour, 25 brls beef.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, 2,961 brls flour, 10 brls pork, 21 brls lard and tallow, 80 kegs butter, 1 brl hams.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburg, 1,822 brls flour.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 3,500 brls flour, 3,000 pigs lead.
Tug Wm. Morgan, Manwaring, Oswego.
Schr N. C. Ford, Shaw, Kingston, 10,800 bu wheat.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Fishawk, Anderson, Fuller's Pier.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc.
Schr Toledo, Thompson, White Lake.
Schr Driver, Davidson, Depere.
Schr L. C. Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon.
Schr Adell, Scott, South Haven.
Schr Magic, Connel, Grand Haven.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River.
Schr Free Democrat, Thompson, Sheboygan.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welch, Pentwater.
Schr Lady Jane, Ingles, Wenona.
Schr John Lilly, Thompson, Port Washington.
Schr Gazelle, Anderson, Port Washington.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand River.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White River.
Schr Tricolor, Klovecorn, St. Joseph.
Schr Active, Pagelson, Grand River.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Muskegon.
Schr John Morrissey, Purcell, Point Betsey.
Schr Gem, Embred, Muskegon.
Schr Speed, Reed, Port Sheldon.
Schr Falcon, Roberts, Buffalo, 3,800 bu corn.
Schr Tempest, Embrecht, Kalamazoo.
Schr Kitty Grant, Simpson, White Lake.
Schr Pioneer, Thomson, Holland.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Scow D. R. Holt, Carlson, Kalamazoo.
Scow Almira, Miller White Lake.
Scow Mount Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo.
Scow Hercules, Grimmison, Muskegon.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon.
Scow Harriet Anne, Hanson, Kalamazoo.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 12, 1862.

UP—Prop Chicago; bark Sunrise, Winslow, Shanghai, Kate Darley; schr Aldebaron, Live Yankee; Fanny, Flag, Seaman, Traveler.

DOWN—Prop Neptune, Queen of the Lakes; bark Andrew Stevens, Republic; schr Petrel, D.O. Dickinson, Geo. Steel, Jupiter, New London, Atlanta.

Weather pleasant; wind SW.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO—June 10—Stmr. Baltic; Prop. Evergreen City, Mondota; bark Marquette, Naomi; schr. Echo, Yankee, Moselle.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO—June 10—Prop. Chicago; bark Naomi; brig Commerce; schr. A. E. Hart, Convoy, Plowboy.

BIG TIME.—The prop. Hunter of the Chicago and Goderich line left Chicago June 6 at 6 p. m., drawing twelve feet six inches aft, and twelve feet forward. Arrived at the Manitous at 7 a. m. the following morning; laid there four hours; after leaving, fell in with the fast propeller S. D. Calwell; run her out of sight in twelve hours, which is tall running, as the Clevelanders say the Caldwell makes fifteen miles an hour. Who takes the broom?

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 9th—		
Bark Cochrane	Kingston,	Chicago,
Prop Ogdensburgh,	Ogdensburgh,	do
On the 10th—		
Schr Surprise,	Kingston,	Chicago,
Schr Emma,	Kingston,	Chicago,
Schr Bermuda,	Oswego,	do
Schr S A Douglas,	Kingston,	do
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 7th June—		
Brig Orkney Lass,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Eli Bates,	Chicago,	Ogdensb'gh.
Schr Algerine,	Chicago,	Kingston.
On the 9th—		
Schr Titan,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr W H Merritt,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Son & Heir,	Chicago,	Toronto.
Schr Onward,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Gem,	Chicago,	do
Schr Ellen M Baxter,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Brig Seminole,	Chicago,	do
Schr Ayr,	Chicago,	do
Schr Plymouth Rock,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Kosciusko,	Milwaukee,	Montreal.
On the 10th—		
Prop Cleveland,	Chicago,	Ogdensb'gh.
Schr Dreadnaught,	do	Oswego.
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
On the 7th—		
Schr Nightingale,	Chicago,	Chicago.
On the 9th—		
Bark Fontanelle,	Chicago,	Detroit.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED......June 11, 1862.

Arctic Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Aledo, La Salle, 5,471 bu corn.
Acme, La Salle, 4,660 bu corn, 1,560 bu wheat, 1,766 lbs hides.
Lockport, Lockport, 4,800 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Geo. L. Taylor, Lockport, 110 tons earth.
Orator, La Salle, 5,280 bu corn, 40 bu potatoes.
Rocket, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn.
G. C. Morton, La Salle, 5,330 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Arizonia, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Prairie Chief, La Salle, 5,700 bu corn.
Ianthe, Du Page, 4,800 bu corn.
F. R. Hooper, La Salle, 5,560 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.

CLEARED............June 11.

Golden State, La Salle, 65,583 ft lumber, 179,250 shingles, 25¼ m lath, 2 m siding.
Wm. Merriam, La Salle, 6,314 ft lumber.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 26,613 ft lumber, 75 m shingles, 50 m lath.
Banner State, La Salle, 475 lbs merchandise, 10 brls salt.
Angola, La Salle, 152½ tons coal.
McNellis, La Salle, 65,054 ft lumber, 5 m siding, 50 m shingles, 14 m lath, 500 posts.
Sunshine, La Salle, 80,333 ft lumber, 11,594 ft siding, 50 m shingles, 40 m lath.
Robt Holmes, Ottawa, 43,500 ft lumber.
Union, La Salle, 84,722 ft lumber.
Lockport, Lockport.
Clarinda, La Salle, 36,606 ft lumber, 9,492 ft siding, 3,000 lbs bones, 350 lbs carpenter work.
Bay State, Ottawa, 12,500 lbs machinery, 19,053 staves and headings.
Adelia, Joliet.
Rocket Lockport, 2,459 lbs merchandise.
Acadia, La Salle, 73,564 ft lumber.
Central City, La Salle, 73,869 ft lumber, 8,250 lath.
Rescue, La Salle.
Cuba, Ottawa, 11,294 lbs merchandise, 1,294 lbs sundries.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Sebastopol, La Salle.
Humboldt, Joliet.
Constitution, Lockport, 1,500 lbs merchandise.
Danube Ottawa.
Morris, Portland.
Morris, Morris.
D. C. Wallace, La Salle, 82,175 ft lumber, 19¼ m shingles, 16 brls salt, 6 brls pitch, 5 brls sugar, 1 050 lbs molasses.
Central City, La Salle, 70 m lumber, 10 m siding, 10 m shingles.
Garibaldi, 70 m lumber, 6 m siding.
Ianthe, Du Page.
Lockport, Lemont.

MARRIED.

At St. James' Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Mr. HENRY C. KANNEY and Miss LUCY A., daughter of S. H. BUTLER, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, June 12th, EDGAR E., son of GEORGE and HARRIET M. HYDE, aged 11 months and 21 days. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service to-day, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, at 137 So. Clinton street.

At three o'clock on the 12th inst., of diptheria, Mrs. J. W. TUTTLE.
Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at 91 Van Buren street.

In this city, Thursday, June 12th, 1862, of diptheria, FRANK GILBERT, only son of WILLIAM G. and HANNAH B. THOMPSON, aged 4 years and 5 days.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Washington avenue and Paulina street, to-day (Friday) at 2 P. M.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.

At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives general satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.
Truly yours,
J. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.

GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT Co.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. It was located in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and WAS RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed.
Respectfully Yours,
HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail Stands, &c., &c. Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price table]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

[illegible address]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

OLD PRICES.

BY THE BALE.

Appleton Sheetings,	13c.
Amoskeag A Sheetings,	13c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	12½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Medford Sheetings,	13c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamsutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,

50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,

25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING,

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

White and Check Mattings,

(ALL WIDTHS.)

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

(Shades of any Description Made to Order.

CURTAIN GOODS,

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

Enameled Cloth and Feathers.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

[ao26-g25-1y]

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

FAXON'S,

70 LAKE STREET,

Paper Hanging done in the best manner at short notice.

Window Shades, Fixtures, Etc.,

NOW OPENING

FOR THE TRADE.

A choice assortment of

Blanks, Cheap Satins, Borders and

CURTAIN PAPERS,

At New York Prices

FOR CASH,

AT THE OLD STAND

70 LAKE STREET,

E. G. L. FAXON.

A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.
E. G. L. FAXON.

BEDDING.

Bedding of every description

AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

If you want a good bed get the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

THE MOST DURABLE

AND THE BEST BED EVER USED.

If you want good Feathers get the

STEAM CURED FEATHERS,

Free from smell of the quill—the only place in the city where they can be procured.

They are Superior to all Others.

Bedding of every description made to order in a superior manner.

E. G. L. FAXON

70 Lake Street,

P. O. BOX 394.

Wanted.

PORTER WANTED.—A stout, active young man. Must be acquainted with the city. Inquire at Tribune Office. je12-e83-3t

WANTED—By a single man, a situation as Coachman in a private family. Satisfactory references given from No. 1 families in this city and the city of St. Louis, having lived in St. Louis for the last four years. Please address "L. S.," Tribune Office. je12-a110-3t

WANTED.—Information wanted of the whereabouts of Andrew Meehan, who was last heard from at Davenport, Iowa, by his brother Christopher, who is now stopping with PETER RICE, 403 State street. je12-a167-3t

WANTED—A Cook and Chambermaid wants a situation in a private family. Apply at 271 Huron street, for three days. je12-a113-3t

WANTED—Partner wanted.—A Blacksmith or Machinist with $500 or $1,000, to join the advertiser in a profitable manufacturing business already established. For particulars apply to A. G. GARFIELD, 39 & 41 State street. je12-a118-3t

WANTED—A woman who can do general housework, in a small family, and who is willing to assist in the care of a small child. Inquire at the second dwelling on West side of Indiana avenue, South of Ringold Place.

WANTED—By a young man capable of making himself useful in general business, a situation. Warehouse business or shipping clerkship, with a prospect of advancement, preferred. Would accept a situation in a coal or lumber yard. The best of city references given. Address "F. A. M." Tribune Office. je12-a114-3t

WANTED—A good Light Carriage BLACKSMITH can find steady employment and good wages at L. F. Hathaway's, Janesville, Wis. Call immediately. je12-a100-3t L. F. HATHAWAY.

WANTED.—I must have some kind of employment. I am twenty-four—married. Have been Principal of an Eastern Seminary; studied law one year; was editor of a small paper when the war commenced; intend to practice law in Chicago, but haven't got but seventy-five cents with which to get admitted and commence business. I am willing to saw wood, black boots, drive team, clerk, keep books, teach, travel—anything that is useful and pays. Give me a chance. Address "X," Tribune Office. je12-a97-3t

WANTED—To Rent a furnished house, containing from four to seven rooms, suitable for a small family, within ten to twenty minutes walk from the Court House, or near a horse railroad. Address Post Office Box 1892, stating terms and locality. je11-a71-3t

WANTED—By a young man twenty-one years of age, a situation. (Wholesale Grocery or Fruit Store preferred.) Writes a good hand, and is able and willing to make himself useful. Satisfactory city references given. Address "HOWARD," P. O. Box 3294. je11-a75-3t

WANTED—Agents, male and female—old, middle-aged and young—in cities, towns and villages, to make from $10 to $15 per day, by selling DUNN'S PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. The greatest novelty of the day, just issued and in wonderful demand. They can't be equalled. Send for a Circular to C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. je11-a79-1w

WANTED—An American, English or Scotch Girl, to do the general housework of a small family. Must be a good plain cook, good washer and ironer. To one that is competent the best of wages will be given. Good references will be required. Apply at 97 West Madison street. je11-a68-3t

WANTED—For three years, on centrally located improved property,

Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

Apply, personally, to M. A. RORKE, solicitor for the borrower, No. 9 Masonic Temple. je10-r22-3t

WANTED—1,000 Horses.—The undersigned is prepared to pay the highest price in cash for ONE THOUSAND CAVALRY HORSES, at No. 181 State street, where he will be found during the day. [je10-a50-3w] ALVIN JAMES.

WANTED.—A competent business man, and a good salesman, wishes a chance to travel for a first class mercantile house. Will try for a time for expenses, or a commission. Best country and city refference given. Address "Trader," Chicago Tribune office. je10-a65-3t

WANTED—The position of Principal or Assistant Editor of an established Republican Newspaper in this State. Address "Editor," Post Office Box 2236, Chicago, Ill. je6-r959-1w

WANTED.—200 Men wanted as TEAMSTERS.—$25 a month and rations will be paid for 200 men for three months' service, as Teamsters for the army of the Ohio. Transportation to and from Chicago furnished. Apply at the West Market Hall. je4-r895-3w

WANTED—AGENTS.

You Can Make $50 per Cent.

By selling Dunn's Prize Stationery and Receipt Package. The success of the season. Send for Circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r925-1m

WANTED.—Agents are making more money by selling DUNN'S PRIZE STATIONERY AND RECEIPT PACKAGE, AND PATRIOTIC COMBINATION than by any other investment. These articles are in such demand that Agents easily make from $10 to $15 a day. Circulars mailed free
C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r925-1m

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, (warranted no "Humbugs,") paying 100 per cent. profit and selling rapidly. For circulars enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., Agents, Inventors and Manufacturers' Depot, 9 Custom House Place, Chicago. je2-r828-3w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,

Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. my1-r437-1m

WANTED—To exchage for Chicago City Property or Goods, a good Improved Farm in Green County, Wis.; 300 acres of Land in Iroquois County; 320 acres in Carroll County; Improved Property in Land of Morrison, Ill.; 1,300 acres Unimproved Land in Wisconsin City; Improved property in Horricon, Wis.; 1,000 acres in Iowa. A portion will be paid in cash, if terms suit. P. O. Box 128, or call at 56¾ State street. J. A. DANIELS, Real Estate Agent. my18-r393-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. ap28-p839-3m

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call as or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 131 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4707. my 9-r341-6w

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4253, Chicago, Illinois. ap28-p797-3m

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $5 to $12 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and the demand is very great. Send two stamps to sell them so that an Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room 9, No. 19 South Clark st. my3 r15-6w

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city reference, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1638. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-a85-1y

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,

171 Washington street, near Lasalle,

Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box, 3966. jel1'61-ly

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c., Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3262, enclosing three cent postage stamp. Chicago, Ill. de17-b893-7m

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—An A No. 1 Furniture Wagon, nearly new, just the thing for a Grocer or Baggageman. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. Inquire at Shelton & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage Repository, opposite Garden City House. je12-a99-3t

FOR SALE.—Houses and Lots for sale.—We have two lots, with house and barn thereon, located on Elizabeth street near Washington, for sale on easy terms. Also—House and lot on Morgan street. Also—Two houses and lots on 4th avenue. Apply to je12-a1-1-3t REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine of three horse power, cheap for cash. Address Post Office Box 2886, or apply to G. W. CHANDLER, Room No. 2 Court House. je11-a91-1w

FOR SALE—A variety of seven Octave PIANOS, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, for sale cheap for cash, or approved paper or on monthly payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Practice on Pianos two dollars per month. Rosewood Veneers for sale by J. PRESTON. je7-r980-1m

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. A three run Mill, with Engine and Boiler, and all the fixtures complete, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, in one of the best wheat counties in Wisconsin, for sale at a great bargain, or will sell the machinery without the building. Address T. W. BAXTER & CO. Chicago Mill Furnishing Depot, Chicago, Ill. my28-r755-6w

FOR SALE—Two second hand Tubular Boilers, each ten feet long, 36 inches in diameter, 24 3 inch Flues, with Fire Fronts, Grate Bars and Safety Valves. Also, one new 10 horse power Stationery Engine. Cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago. my19-r467-1m

FOR SALE—Water Lot 10, Block 26, Section 21, on the corner of South and Lumber streets, 177½ feet on river, 248 feet on South street, and 268 feet on Lumber street; also, City Lots and Blocks situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of the city, are offered at great bargains for cash. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) my22-r563-3w

FOR SALE—The Farm formerly known as belonging to Col. Philo White, lately to S. B. Appleton, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, two miles west of the City limits, is now offered at a bargain. Said farm consists of 120 acres of prairie and 40 acres of timber. The improvements are a large and well-finished house, large barn and all necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of a thousand fruit trees, many of them bearing; good wells and cistern, and also abundant house. One hundred bushels of oats are already sown. This farm will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Apply to JAMES WALKER.
RACINE, Wis., May 28th, 1862. je5-r942-1m

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two new Portable Engines, six and seven horse power,

For Sale Cheap for Cash,

By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, my26-r668-1m 19 and 21 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot

No. 90 Hinsdale Street.

150 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street. Apply to J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,500, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men to reach their places of business in the city in from twenty to thirty minutes. The Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute are located here, together with excellent public schools, making the place a most desirable residence. The house is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence, overlooking the village and lake, with a good barn, ... [illegible]

Auction Sales.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, CHICAGO, of the June Term, A. D. ... T. Blackburn vs. Christopher Blackburn ... Blackburn—In Chancery.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF STOCK OF A WHOLESALE LEATHER ...

We will sell on FRIDAY, June 13th, at ... A. M., at the Store of

BLACKBURN BROTHERS, 46 Lake ...

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

The entire stock of the above firm ... general assortment of all kinds of ... Oak and Hemlock Tanned, Sole and ... also, Kip and Split Leather, Calf Skins ... together with all other kinds ... sale Stock. Also, a large and ... Findings; together with the interest in ...

Store No. 46 Lake ...

For one year from August next. The ... be sold for cash, in bankable funds to the ... JOSEPH SAMPSON, Receiver. GILBERT & SAMPSON ...

je11-a85-3t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON ...

The Entire Household Fu...

CARPETS, MIRRORS, ...

OF THE LATE L. D. OLMST...

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, June 18th, at ... sell at our salesrooms, No. 56 Lake ... furniture and effects of the late L. D. ... (removed to our store for convenience ...) sisting of Elegant Solid Rosewood Parlor ... plete and covered in French Brocatel ... Etageres with Mirror Back, Marble Top ... Oil Chairs, Brussels, Velvet and other ... Oil Cloths.

French Plate and other Mirrors ...

Fine Rosewood and Mahogany Marble Top ... Suits.

Together with a complete assortment of ... ber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture ...

je13-a156-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, ...

BY S. NICKERSON ...

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. ...

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH ...

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, ...

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, ... Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, ... Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots ... country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when ... signments respectfully solicited. S. N...

Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON ... street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, ... NESDAY, June 11th, FRIDAY, June 13th, ... A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, ... and bleached sheeting, prints, ginghams, ... dress goods, brown linens, hosiery, ... drawers, white muslin shirts, furnishing ... ing, Yankee notions, with a general stock ... Also, at private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpets ...

je6-r949-1w S. NICKERSON, ...

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS AND CLOTHING.—By S. N... 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Mon... 16, Wednesday, June 18, Friday, June 20, ... A. M. will be sold Cloths, Cassimeres, ... tonades, Brown Linens, Prints, Ginghams, ... Goods, Brown and Bleached Sheeting, with ... stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, ... Furnishing Goods, Undershirts and Drawers ... private sale, Oil Cloth and Carpeting.

je13-a119-1w S. NICKERSON ...

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake ... of Franklin, on Tuesday, June 17th, at ... will be sold 150 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' ... 30 cases Women's and Children's Shoes.

je13-a118-4t S. NICKERSON, A...

WM. A. BUTTERS & ...

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 ... opposite Tremont House, Chicago ...

mh22-p593-ly

AUCTION SALES AT W...

SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHO...

Every Tuesday and Thursday, ...

By GORE, WILLSON & CO., ...

See advertisement in Wholesale column ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEA...

Madison street, between State and D... Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Curtain ...

Friday, June 13th.

BENEFIT

Of the talented young Tragedian

J. WILKES BOO...

Who will appear for the first time in this ...

Raphael, the Sculptor, ...

In the celebrated Dramatic Romance, ...

MARBLE HEART ...

In which he will be supported by an exce...

Miss Hosmer ...... as ...

Mr. Myers ...... as ...

☞ Saturday, RICHARD III. ...

Macbeth is in Rehea...

VAAS & DEAN'S

Light Guard Band ...

Office 47 South Clark street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, CON... ☞ Post Office Box 2922.

A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEA...

LIGHT GUARD BAND.—BARNARD, Leader; WM. POST, M...; GEO. CHAFFEY, Caller.

OFFICE 93 RANDOLPH STREET, COR. DEA...

Having filled the places of the members wh... a few days ago, the "Old Band" is still ... "good condition." The names of the old ... are as follows:—T. W. Barnard, Jas. Drach, W... C. Numberger, Wm. Schumacher, F. W... Chaffey, and Chicago's favorite side drummer, ... Wm. Nevins, and we have been joined by ... Post, formerly of Dodworth's Band, New Y... John Biehl, Violinist; Wm. Hunneman, do; ... F. Schmidt, Wm. Buderbach, With this ... of talent we hope to merit and receive the ... patronage that has so long and kindly been ... this organization. P. O. Box 3237, ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished or ... ished, a neat cottage house, No. 223 ... near Wolcott. Immediate possession ... Apply to P. T. SHERLOCK, 112 South Dearborn ...

je11-a88-3t

TO RENT—Two furnished ... to rent, with board, on Wabash Avenue ... three minutes walk of the Court House. ... men preferred. Address "B. S.," Post Office ...

je9-a22-1w

TO RENT—Two story house ... West Adams street. Contains nine large ... water in the first story. Rent $16 per month ... sion given the 1st of July.

TO RENT—A first-class four ... brick dwelling No. 68 Third Avenue, ... rooms and is fitted up with all the modern ... ments. Has a good brick barn attached. W... until the first of May next at the low price of ... annum. Inquire on the premises or of H. K. W... No. 140 Lake street. je9-...

TO RENT.—To rent cheap ... good tenant the first-class, three-story ... ment, Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street. It ... modern improvements—speaking tubes, ... rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. ... given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, ... Office.

TO RENT—Two first-class ... dences, Nos 236 and 238 Indiana street, ... modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick ... tached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between ... A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of ... 199 Washington street. Rent $300 per annum ...

mh29-n878-10w

TO RENT AND FOR SA...

PIANOS AND MELODEONS

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All ... instruments repaired. Tuning promptly att... I do not rent to go into the country.

WM. R. PROSSER, 123 Clark ...

TO RENT—New and second ...

PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons ... wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad ... attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, ... No. 95 Clark ...

fe16-k380-ly

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two front ... to let with board to a gentleman and ... single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Ap... Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street.

je6-r988-1w

BOARDING.—Board, with ... sant front rooms, suitable for families ... gentlemen, may be obtained at 223 and 225 Sou... street, only a few moments walk from the P... or Court House. Day boarders can also be ... dated. Terms moderate. je...

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 25 Lasalle ...

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all ... prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and ... prompt attention at all hours. Have a ... Vault in the Cemetery.

General Notices.

LOST—On or near Wabash ... a pair of Gold Eye Glasses, with a ... and a black silk cord attached. The ... liberally rewarded by leaving them at ... Office.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCH... and Grist Mill, known as the

"COMO MILL,"

Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, ... near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is ... sale.

The Mill is in good order; is driven by ... Power, from a never-failing stream; has ... run of Burrs; ... Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the ... cleaning apparatus. For further particulars ... WHEELER, NEELY & Co., Chicago, or the ... the premises. ... E. LEHMAN ...

Como, May 1st, 1862.

GREAT CLOSING OUT

—OF—

PAPER HANGINGS

At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph ...

[je3-r861-1m]

SOMETHING NEW.—... are making $3 to $5 per day, selling an ...

Wanted in Every Family ...

Inclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cents ... Address Post Office Box 3631, or call at ... street, Room 3.

GREAT CLOSING OUT

—OF—

PAPER HANGINGS

At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph ...

[je3-r861-1m]

$50,000 WANT...

At the Highest Premium ...

Old Demand United States Treasury ... American Gold, at ... BOYD'S EXCHANGE OFFICE ... 18 South Cl...

je3-...

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Exposure of the Humbug.

A meeting of the citizens of Chicago, who are opposed to the adoption of the new constitution, will, without distinction of party, be held at

BRYAN HALL,

Monday Evening, June 16th.

The following gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to address the people: Col. Cummings, Sidney Smith, Esq., W. McAllister, Dr. Brainard, C. Beckwith, Samuel W. Fuller, H. D. Colvin, Wm. B. Ogden, Joseph Knox, E. C. Larned, Jasper Butz, L. Brentano, Capt. Geo. Schneider, and others.

Short speeches will be the order of the evening. Let the people turn out.

The committee urge upon the people of this city and county the importance of defeating the proposed constitution, the adoption of which will inflict incalculable injury on the people of Chicago and Illinois. It is the work of corrupt an scheming demagogues. Let the people rally in their might.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

TICKETS.

The towns and villages of Northern Illinois that have not yet been supplied with tickets against the Egyptian swindle can get them by sending to this office. There is no time to be lost.

☞ The "poor man's constitution," an instrument calculated to make the poor man poorer, to increase the public burdens, to multiply taxes, to derange the laws, to jeopardize personal rights, to protect lottery gamblers, and to bring the State into collision with the Federal government, by the assertion of the secession doctrine of "*State* Sovereignty." The poor men that vote for such a contrivance are to be pitied for their ignorance, and the knaves that persuade them to it should be executed for their rascality.

BRIEFS OF RELIGIOUS SECESH AT THE CAPITAL.

The Government takes the sound and excellent, though somewhat tardy, view that the sanctuaries at Washington where dilettanti rectors and dainty pastors have been accustomed to hold up their white hands in supplication for Jeff. Davis, and preach deep damnation to Federal rule, may be better employed as the havens of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union. So four hospitals, spacious and airy, have been added to the list, and there are four less dens of disloyalty. Doubtless it is greatly to the disgust of the rectors and the silly women of their flocks, but, they have only themselves to blame. The way of transgressors" of the rebel stamp is getting particularly thorny.

OLD LIBERTY AND ECONOMY.

Where was old "liberty and economy" when the provision was inserted in the new constitution permitting the State to be sued in a county court? Where then was the demagogue who has howled so long and loud against "old claims!" This provision was inserted to let in the McAllister and Stebbin's claim of a million of dollars with twenty-five years interest on it! Who voted to insert this swindling clause in the new constitution? Answer old "liberty and economy." Who is going round with the secessionists advocating the adoption of the McAllister and Stebbin's constitution? Old "liberty and economy." How large an interest in this fraudulent claim has the father-in-law of one of the members of the convention who is now brawling for the new constitution? Answer: He owns half a million of the bonds. The deal of the son-in-law for the swindle is not hard to account for.

THE TWO MILL TAX.

The political sharpers who are anxious and hoping to foist their New Constitution upon the State, affect to be exceedingly angry to be told that the Two-Mill Tax is not prohibited by the New Constitution. The Secession *Times* and its congeners, big and little, all blatantly assert that the document concocted by the late convention suspends this tax. This is utterly false. There is not one word about the two-mill tax in the New Constitution. There is no prohibition express or implied, and no lawyer would dare to say that the Legeslature has no power to levy the tax should this instrument pass. The only refference that the Egyptian pack make to the matter in all their handiwork is where in the "Address" they say, "Your delegates have omitted the two mill tax in the constitution submitted." So there is nothing repealed, and the legislature, under the separate article establishing the tax, can go on and levy the tax. These men did not dare to expressly prohibit it. It suits their ultimate purpose better to pretend they have done so.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The report, received several days ago, of a severe battle between the French and Mexicans before Puebla, resulting in the defeat and rout of the French army, is fully confirmed by several sources, and most recently by the news via Havana, given elsewhere in our dispatches this morning. The battle was fought on the 5th of May, and from lack of movements since that time, it is reasonable to conclude that the French were so badly whipped that they had no stomach to renew the fight. The Mexican General, Beriozabel, says in his report:

"All the commanders and officers in the brigade under my command conducted themselves in the most brilliant manner. For this reason I do not make special eulogies, because—I repeat it—all have perfectly done their duty. It is only thus that one can explain the rout of an enemy accustomed to conquer everywhere, as is attested by the decorations which the soldiers bear on their breasts, and its fight before our troops in the midst of the combat.

"We have taken some prisoners, who have been sent to the fortress, and have collected more than three hundred dead belonging to the enemy."

Gen. Beriozabel's report closes in this strain of congratulation:

"The corps which compose the brigade which bears my name have comprehended, in doing their duty, that in the first encounter with the foreign enemy depended the safety of their country or the loss of its independence. The proud French soldier has been humiliated; on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon the First, and for the first time, as say the prisoners, he has been obliged to fly before his enemies, carrying his flag despoiled of the glory which it had conquered in a thousand battles.

"In communicating what has occurred in the brilliant passage of arms of this day, I congratulate you on the brilliant result which we have obtained, for it will do honor to Mexico whatever may be the ulterior events."

Deserted by his allies, beaten in his first encounter with the Mexicans, and disappointed in his expectations of the success of our Southern rebels, the French Emperor has strong motives for the early withdrawal of his troops. A very significant statement in our dispatches elsewhere chimes in with what is suspected to exist, from other and various proofs, that the real designs of the French on this side of the water have more to do with the United States than with the sick man of Mexico, but the latter affords a plea and the excuse for an accumulation of military force and armaments in the western gulf, out of which, as time and opportunity shall offer, other complications may grow quite different from the occupation of the halls of the Montezumas. The French wait only a little encouragement to become the allies of the confederates.

DISFRANCHISING THE SOLDIERS.

For two weeks the commissioners to take the votes of the soldiers have not visited a regiment. They sneaked off some about the last of May, and do not intend to return to visit the camps if at all, until after the election in the State.

The soldiers were voting almost solid against the swindle. The secessionists became alarmed at the influence this was producing in the State, and advised the